Nichols

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

VOLUME XXXI::::NO. 36. BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1593.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society

ISSUED WEEKLY AT
51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.
(Opposite Faneuil Hall.)
GEO. NOYES, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS. $2 50 per annum in advance. $3 00 if not paid in advance. Single copies SIX CENTS.

☞ No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

☞ The PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large, and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One square, of eight lines, one insertion, $1 00; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

☞ A liberal discount made on large orders.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not.

2. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud.

☞ Postage on the PLOUGHMAN is 20 cents a year within the United States.

Editorial.

JUNE ON THE FARM.

Work presses now and the hurry admits of no delay. Hoeing must be attended to and the weeds must be kept down, if we would expect any crop. The great trouble arises from our imperfect modes of cultivation. If we always managed so as to prevent the seeds of weeds from getting into the manure heap and into the soil, we should soon have easier work. There is no safety in letting a weed go to seed. The true rule is to nip it in the bud, take it while it is young and get it out root and branch. But so long as we go on letting weeds grow and ripen their seeds among our corn and potatoes, and along the walls, so long shall we have the extra work of cleaning our cultivated crops. The first and most important thing to do, therefore, is to get out the weeds and put them beyond all mischief, that is burn them or otherwise get rid of them so that they will not shed their seeds to give us more trouble next year.

Most of our common weeds are wonderfully prolific. They bear enormous crops of seed and the way in which we leave them does not destroy their germinating power. We pull up a Roman wormwood for instance, and the roots bring up with them a large quantity of the soil attached to them, enough to prevent them from drying wholly, and they are commonly left lying on the surface till the seed is so far matured as to possess the power of germination. If that vile plant were wholly removed from the land, the dirt beaten off and the plant burned, that might be the end of it. But in most cases, we do not take so much pains with it. We leave it half dead, perhaps, or partially covered with earth and it lies there to trouble us and to fill the ground with its seed. So with that troublesome weed, the purslane. How many farmers take any trouble to remove it after it is cut up? In most cases it is left on the surface, and if it has blossomed, the juices contained in the plant are sufficient to preserve its vitality and it will go on and perfect and shed its seed, and the next year it is so plenty that we wonder where it all came from. The only true way is never to leave the purslane on the ground, but to collect all the plants that are dug up and remove them promptly and wholly from the lot. If this course were taken year after year, every time we had occasion to hoe, the land would soon become cleaner and the labor of working it less.

It is a good plan to do all the work that is possible, in the way of cleaning land with the horse hoe or cultivator. If the rows of corn and potatoes, and especially mangolds and other roots, are perfectly straight, it is quite practicable to run the horse hoe between them often, and so keep down a great many weeds that could otherwise get such a start of us as to make it difficult to subdue them. We ought always to lay out our work so as to enable us to economise labor. Horse labor is cheaper than hand labor, and all that we can manage to do well with a horse instead of the hand hoe tends to save expense and time, both very important items on the farm. A great many farmers seem to have a sort of dread of putting the rows of mangolds far enough apart to admit of cultivating with the horse, as if it were a waste of land. There is no more mistaken idea. Most farmers have land enough anyhow, and some have too much, but if it were otherwise, we should remember that land, or rather the interest on the value of land is very small indeed compared with the cost of labor. That is the most serious item, and we want to calculate and lay out our plans to make it go as far as possible and accomplish all it can in a given time. We would for this reason never put the rows of mangolds or Swedes less than twenty-seven inches apart, and we think three feet still more convenient. We ought to fear to waste labor rather than land. But land is not wasted by placing the rows a generous distance apart. It gives room for the air and sunlight to enter and for the fibrous roots to expand and seek their food without crowding each other, and the crop will be all the better for it. We think the mistake of crowding cultivated crops unnecessarily is a very common one. The labor of weeding and cultivating is greatly increased by it, and the crop costs us more than it otherwise would, bushel for bushel, or acre for acre. Had you not better look out and avoid this error when you put in the Swedes?

There is every indication that hay and feeding stuffs of all kinds are going to be high next fall and winter. It is not too late yet to make calculations for it. What can you do now to meet this exigency? One thing is to cut the grass on the poorer parts of the farm, those that have apparently suffered the worst from the droughts of the last two or three summers, and from the open and severe winters that have injured the grass roots in many places, and plough them thoroughly, before the middle of this month and sow them to millet or Hungarian grass. We know of many judicious and thoughtful farmers who are going to do this very thing. And what can you do better? It is just the time to do that. The first crop of grass may seem light, but on many such knolls it will be light anyhow, no matter how long you let it stand, and if you can get a good crop of Hungarian grass in addition to the regular grass crop it will be so much towards helping out the winter supplies. Plough a good depth, harrow carefully with a Shares or a Nishwitz harrow, put on what little manure you can scrape up in the yard or under the barn and harrow it in. If that is not enough, get a little of Ward's special fertilizer for grass, and apply it evenly, then sow not less than half a bushel of Hungarian grass seed to the acre. You can get that fresh and nice of Schlegel, Everett & Co., 16 South Market Street, and probably of other dealers. We think this course is worth trying. At any rate it is worth a careful consideration and now is just the time to think about it. Hungarian grass ought to be cut for hay as soon as the seed is fully formed and before it ripens.

There is another thing you can do. You can still put in a large lot of Swedish turnips or ruta bagas, as they are often called. They will do as late as the twentieth of this month. They will do very fairly on sod land, that is land ploughed up now, or after the first crop of grass has come off, if you cut it early. They will do on light land, but you want to plough deep and mellow the surface. After the sod is deeply turned, the Shares or the Nishwitz harrow will mellow the soil without breaking or tearing up the turf much, and then a strong application of good superphosphate will give the plants a good start. Andrew H. Ward, of 123 Water Street has got a special fertilizer for this also, as our readers may have noticed among the advertisements of the *Ploughman*, and we think well of it so far. If you can get a heavy crop of Swedes without too much cost per bushel, they will help out the hay amazingly, and we are quite sure that every cow would vote for them, if you would give her a chance. They make the chief bulk of their growth in the fall and can remain in the ground till November.

There is one other thing you can do that is worth considering, and that is to put in a wide breadth of fodder corn to cut and cure in the early part of September. That is a pretty sure thing and everybody knows how to cultivate it, in drills far enough to admit of frequent cultivating with a horse. By arranging to do the larger part of the heavy work with the horse, the cost of the crop is not great. The main difficulty is in curing it properly, but the first half of September is usually hot and if taken then it can be done. Let the ears form on the plants before cutting.

Either of the above methods will give you a great and very important addition to the means of getting stock through next winter. Which of them is the best and most advisable to adopt will depend a little on the land and the circumstances of each farmer, the extent of mangolds he has already put in, and the character and the quality of the feed he is expecting to have from other sources. If in doubt which to choose, you can try a lot of each of the crops named, and we do not think you can go far amiss; and the more of each you put in, and the better care you take of it the more thankful you will be next Thanksgiving time.

HOW ABOUT TALLOW

We should like to know something more about the secrets of tallow, where it all comes from, how it is prepared and what becomes of it all. There are very strange stories that often come to our ears about the use of the hogs that die on the cars in the rough usage to which they are subjected and the crowding from which they suffer, how they are crammed into steam retorts and come out purified and ready to be packed in neat earthen jars and sent off to the grocers all white and nice for sale. All these accounts we are familiar with, but what we want to know is where it all goes to and how is it used? The innumerable applications which we used to make of tallow have largely been superseded by vegetable and many mineral novelties. The old tallow candle has gone out of date, almost. Paraffine wax is not only cheaper but more brilliant and more beautiful, and so are the mineral lamp oils, that have been introduced and used everywhere in place of the old tallow candle, that seems to have gone the way of the old tinder box. The use of it as a lubricant is a high-priced and rather costly luxury, so that the demand for it would seem to have greatly diminished and yet the price keeps up. What in the world becomes of it all? That vast quantities are made in the manner intimated we know very well, unless we are greatly misinformed, but where it all goes to is a serious question. In England vast quantities of this purified fat find their way into Dutch butter tubs, being used, in fact, by way of adulteration. Is it possible that it is used for this purpose here? We should like to know.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College held an adjourned meeting at the office of C. L. Flint, Secretary of the Corporation, State House, on Wednesday, the 22d, at 11 1-2 o'clock, to hear the Report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to confer with President Clark, in reference to withdrawing his resignation. The Committee reported that they had made satisfactory arrangements by which Col. Clark would remain. The report was accepted.

We think this decision quite important to the welfare of the College. Col. Clark has done a great work there. He has been identified with the interests of the institution from the first and it would be a serious loss to have him leave just as it is getting well upon its feet.

THE MONTH OF ROSES.

That practical old fellow, Robert B. Thomas, of almanac fame, says: "I hope you have got through planting. It is getting late for corn and potatoes and most of the main crops, but Hungarian grass can be sown now and the Swedes about the middle of the month. Sow in drills about two feet apart and you can go through them with the horse hoe, and that saves a deal of hand hoeing, you know. Stir the ground about the garden crops, the beets, the early potatoes and the corn if it is smart enough to have got up. Nothing like stirring things up this month. Prop up tomatoes if they are in need of it. Do not those pease need staking? Bean poles ought to be set straight to make a good job of it. Look sharp after the bugs on the young vines, the squashes, the cucumbers and the melons. Sprinkle a little slacked lime over them in the morning or soak a little hen dung in water and so make their breakfast disgusting to them. Scatter some wood ashes about the plants, if you have any to spare. Can you not let the oxen go out to grass now a little while? If you keep them on hay through the heavy work a bite of June grass will do them good. Do not fail to give all your cattle a little salt once or twice a week. A big lump of rock salt is still better."

ARTIFICIAL BUTTER.

The extensive adulterations of butter by the use of various animal fats in Europe, have suggested the idea of the systematic preparation of artificial butter openly and publicly so that everybody may know what they are using. On this point a recent number of *The Grocer* says: "Let any enterprising capitalist connected with the trade commence openly and fairly the manufacture of artificial butter, to be made and sold as such, let him in the first place use materials which will not be offensive either to the imagination or to the palate, such, for example, as clean and wholesome Australian mutton fat. In order to secure the confidence of shop keepers and the public, let him open his works to visitors, and then let him sell his butter under an honest name—and we believe he will be able to overcome all prejudice, and in a short time do a handsome business, with good profits, and have the satisfaction of knowing that he has enabled the poor man and the poor man's child to enjoy a cheap slice of bread and butter, and many other luxuries of which butter forms a part, and also that he has destroyed a nefarious system of false dealing, for there is a certain peculiarity about the artificial butter which will become understood when the trade is familiar with it, and this will finally aid its detection in admixture." The writer says he has tasted purely artificial butter which was really good, sweet and pure.

This is an idea. An artificial butter made of unexceptionable mixtures, might be vastly better and more healthful than the tons of vile and rancid stuff that we see every day in all our large markets. Why won't somebody experiment and study up the subject to see if the thing is not practicable. Anything to improve on our poor butter.

THE DAIRY.

Among the more recent contributions to the dairy literature of the country is the valuable Report of Prof. Goessmann of the Agricultural College. It appears in the Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. He begins with

MILK.—The milk of cows is considered, by general consent, the most congenial food for man. Investigations in regard to its proximate constituents and their chemical composition, have taught us, probably more than anything else, what are the requisites of a really good diet. The relative nutritive value of the long list of substances which make up our choice articles of food, has frequently been decided by a comparison of their chemical composition and their physical condition with that of milk. A liberal use of milk promises to benefit both the dealer and the consumer, and deserves hearty encouragement. It is of the utmost importance to obtain it in a pure, normal condition. The main components of milk are partly of an inorganic character. They consist of butter, casein (or cheesestuff,) sugar of milk, the phosphates of lime, magnesia and iron, the chlorides of potassium and sodium, besides some soda in combintaion with casein. All these compounds, with the exception of butter, are present in solution; the latter substance is merely suspended in the liquid in countless small globules, and causes the peculiar color and the opacity of the milk. Each fat globule is surrounded by a very thin coating of a nitrogenous substance, which disappears soon after exposure to air at a favorable temperature. A slight alkaline reaction of the fresh, normal milk, causes the solubility of the casein, and the low specific gravity of the suspended fat globules favors their rising to the surface, where they form cream. The milk from a healthy cow always contains all the previously enumerated constituents, yet in a somewhat varying proportion. The quantity of milk which can be obtained from a cow, and also the quality which each individual cow of any particular breed furnishes, depends, as is well-known, on a number of circumstances, the most important of which are, the constitution, the condition, and the age of the animal, the amount and the kind of food, and the time and manner of milking. I do not propose to treat on these important points here in detail, but intend to confine myself to a short discussion on those qualities of milk which affect its commercial value, and to describe a few of the methods for testing it. The constituents of a normal milk have been found to vary, usually, within the following figures:—

Water, - - - - - - -	86.0 - -	88.5
Butter, - - - - - - -	3.0 - -	4.9
Casein, - - - - - - -	3.0 - -	4.9
Sugar, - - - - - - -	3.4 - -	5.2
Saline compounds, - -	0.6 - -	0.8
	100	100

Its solid matter has been noticed to vary in extreme cases, even from 11.0 to 16.8 per cent., and its specific gravity from 1.026 to 1.034 at 60 deg. F., taking water of that temperature equal to 1.0. As the presence of butter has a tendency to lower the specific gravity, and the presence of casein, sugar and saline matter, reacts in the opposite direction, and as all these various constituents are liable to vary in percentage, it is plain that no reliable deduction can be drawn in regard to the total amount of solid matter in milk, from a mere test of its specific gravity. Skimmed milk of a high specific gravity—1.0338 to 1.9347—contains ordinarily but from 10 to 11.1 per cent. of solid matter, while a milk unusually rich in cream of a specific gravity equal to 1.026, has been shown to contain not less than 16.8 per cent. of solid matter. A common, good, unadulterated milk has a specific gravity from 1.029 to 1.033, and contains from 11 to 14 per cent. of solid matter. These facts in regard to the composition of milk render it certain that the common practice of deciding the question, *what is genuine* milk, and *what is watered* milk?" is opened to serious objection, unless supported by a supplementary test, since it is liable to awaken an unjust suspicion of fraudulent practices on the part of the dealer, while it does not efficiently protect the consumer against serious imposition. To protect the dealer against unjust accusations of dishonesty, the scale of specific gravity had to be lowered to a degree (1.026) which would leave it possible for him to add at least one-fourth of water to an ordinarily good milk, without rendering himself open to the suspicion of fraud. There is little reason with us to fear the adulteration of milk with chalk, flour, starch, sheep's brains, and other auxiliaries and abominations, of which our books tell us, as long as water will answer all practical purposes; since it is abundant, and upon which 100 degrees refers to a specific gravity of skimmed milk under ordinary circumstances. From the fact that the specific gravity of good milk, after being *raised* by *skimming*, may be *restored* by the *addition of a certain amount of water*, it is obvious that the principle which underlies the application of hydrometers is here of little value. To supplement the preceding mode of examination, optical tests have been proposed. Donne's and Vogel's lactoscope are designed for that purpose; and are based upon the assumption that the more concentrated a milk is the thinner the stratum through which light will pass. A scale is connected with the instrument to determine the difference between good milk, and water, and mixtures of both. Unfortunately the fat gobules which mainly cause the purity of milk vary in percentage, even in a pure article, so much that very little information can be deduced from these indications beyond the question concerning the amount of butter present. Examinations with the microscope are very instructive, yet they require the hands of experts. Quite satisfactory results may be obtained by first ascertaining the specific gravity of milk, and the subsequent measuring of the amount of cream which separates from a given quantity of it at a certain temperature in a given time; in other words, test the milk in its fresh condition, and again after the cream has been separated by means of any good aerometer, and notice the amount of cream that has been formed. Proskauer's aerometer is constructed with regard to these points; a scale based on actual observation increases its usefulness. Whenever time and circumstances permit, it is advisable to ascertain the specific gravity of the milk, and determine its solid matter by weight, after careful evaporation to dryness. Our exact modes for scientific purposes are unobjectionable, yet they require more time than will usually be allowed for more commercial inquiries.

SUGAR BEETS.

During the last six months the subject of cultivating roots for stock feeding has been talked about more than usual by farmers all through the northern and middle States. This may be accounted for in a measure by protracted drought of last year, cutting short the hay crop one-half at least, so that when cold weather set in dairymen and stock raisers found themselves with a short supply of winter food for their cattle. In a number of instances farmers sold off a part of their stock in the fall at low prices sooner than run the risk of wintering a full herd on a short allowance of food.

Without knowing anything of the cause, the fact that the hay crop was a short one may soon be got at by looking at the market reports in the different eastern cities, and, when the quotations for Timothy are from $35 to $40 a ton, it will require no prophet to tell us that the hay crop of 1871 was a very short one. Now the fact of the drought of last summer affords no guarantee whatever, but the same cause may affect the crop next season as well; and those who look at the matter in this light are not likely to suffer themselves to be found napping the next year. One practical lesson of this kind, cutting off a large share of the profits of the year's labor, usually has a salutary effect on the shrewd American farmer.

VARIETIES.—The best farmers, both in England and this country have always placed a high value on the beet as an important article of food both for young stock and milch cows. Among the kinds that have been grown extensively for this purpose may be named the red and yellow mangel wurzel and white sugar. Although the last named kind does not yield anything like as many bushels per acre as the former, still the white sugar has seemed to be more valuable for feeding purposes than either of the other sorts, and for this reason more of the white sugar has been raised under field culture.

SOIL.—Beets, like all other kinds of roots, can be raised on any character of soil, from a stiff, heavy clay down to a blowing sand, if such character of soil is in good heart. But when we calculate the expense of growing a crop with a desire to raise the larger number of bushels from a given space, at the lowest cost per bushel, then it will make a great difference in the expense whether the soil is a heavy clay or a sandy loam. All other things being equal, the latter kind of soil will produce the largest yield at the lowest expense for labor in cultivation, and where a farmer has a choice, he should select a sandy loam in preference to a clay soil to plant beets upon. The expense for labor in growing an acre of roots has always acted as a check on their more general cultivation, but it never should be lost sight of that thorough preparation of the soil before planting the seed is the first economical step to be taken in raising roots as a field crop. Fall ploughing, throwing the land into narrow ridges, we have always relied upon as one of the best methods of getting the soil in the finest mechanical condition. The alternate freezing and thawing during the winter months leaves the soil by spring loose and mellow, and easily prepared for sowing. Where circumstances prevented fall ploughing, then in April. When the ground is chosen for beets, plough twice by all means. The first ploughing may be done as early in April as the weather will permit. This should be done lengthwise of the field in "lands" of twenty feet wide. These "lands" should then be harrowed down, giving three or four scrapes, so that the surface will be made fine, breaking up every lump, leaving the surface mellow. Before ploughing the second time, a dressing of say twenty-two horse loads of well rotted barnyard manure may be spread evenly on the surface, and where cross ploughing covered in. When the manure is on hand it is more economical to plough it in during the fall than at the spring ploughing. We have found that fifteen loads turned under in this way in the fall will produce as large a crop of beets as twenty will if put on in the spring especially if the manure is not thoroughly rotted. In case special fertilizers are to be used, then they should be scattered broadcast on the surface just before the last harrowing, so as to be well mixed in with the surface soil. With bone dust, superphosphate, and fish guano, they should always be mixed with twice their bulk of soil before spreading them on the surface, or, in fact, applying these fertilizers to any crop.

THE CORRECT WEIGHT OF MILK.

Mr. Gail Borden, of White Plains, N. Y., who conducts an establishment for preparing condensed milk, has been making some experiments for the purpose of determining the correct weight of crude milk. He took the milk of several cows and mingling it together and then thoroughly cooling it, he carried it directly to the "U. S. Sealer of Weights and Measures," who measured and weighed the milk by accurate Government weights and measures. The result was that a quart of milk, so measured and weighed on delicate scales, was equal to two pounds, two ounces, and one quarter of an ounce (2 lbs. 2 1-4 ounces). The tests were made with different samples of milk at different times, but without materially altering the weight. Mr. Borden has adopted the above as a true weight of a quart of milk having a fair average quality. Hence, any person who buys milk may determine by weight, with satisfactory accuracy, whether he receives a quart when he is required to pay for that quantity.

SCURVY HEAD AND BEAK.—This is another of those diseases to which fowls are liable in early spring, Birds so affected, either old or young, should be at once removed to warm dry quarters, and the head, beak and neck rubbed thoroughly once or twice a day with a compound of sulphur ointment. The beak should be washed and thoroughly scraped before applying the ointment; unless the beak is badly affected do not use the ointment as frequently as for the head, and scraping dispensed with. In following these directions for a week or ten days not a vestige of the disease will remain.

Questions & Answers.

A TROUBLESOME INSECT.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

We are very much troubled with a very small red spider (or insect) that crawls through the doors and windows of our house and all over the house, making a great amount of work and trouble and being a great annoyance every way.

If you or any of the correspondents of the *Ploughman* can inform us of any way to get clear of them you will confer a great favor on a SUBSCRIBER OF 28 YEARS.

North Bridgewater, Mass., May 20, 1872.

The insect described by our correspondent is undoubtedly an *acarus*, belonging to the great family *Acaridae*. We can hardly advise him as to means of destroying the pests. In allied species which are parasites upon animals, sulphur in various forms is efficacious.

Probably a wash of a solution of sulphur on the woodwork of the doors and sashes would help to keep out the insects, and an application of dry flour of sulphur in the cracks and crevices of the walls and floor will in a great measure keep them subdued.—(Ed.

Correspondence.

ROADSIDE HEDGES.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman.

Is there any effective word of remonstrance you can utter to prevent a sad habit prevailing throughout our country towns? The farmers call it "cutting bushes," or "clearing up," and it consists in ruthlessly hacking away all the pleasant green growth of the roadside, leaving it to wither and redden in the sun during the summer. Sometimes the ground is burned over to add to the desolation. If one asks "Why?" the answer may be, "It spoils the grass." But we see the same process on wooded roads, where the scythe is never used. "The road is too narrow, you can't pass a load of hay," may be another defence.

That "load of hay," is constantly held up as a terror. I have long since ceased to tremble at the idea, having driven through all sorts of by-paths for forty years, and never yet have found the place, where, with mutual accommodation, two teams could not pass.

But aside from this, the "bush-cutting" operation is perpetrated on roads wide enough for three loads of hay to stand abreast.

Now what can be said to persuade our dear friends, the farmers, that God's work is better than man's destruction. Cannot they be persuaded to pause just as the hatchet is at the root, and examine the beautiful life they are taking? the delicate green, unfolding at the end of each little twig, oftentimes a pretty flowering shrub, like the wild cherry, or graceful clinging vines, like the clematis, and woodbine? surely, these are more beautiful than barren stone walls, or dead, ragged brush-wood.

Would that all our people could see and admire the wild hedgerows of Old England, cherished so carefully that the whole country resembles a continuous garden. A road is seldom laid out there without turfing the bank and planting a hedge. Our native shrubs, even including the much despised though graceful and delicate birch, form just as pretty hedgerows if they are only left to their own growth.

Do, dear Mr. Editor, exert your "power of the press," to preserve the beauty of our country towns, and relieve and oblige

AN ANXIOUS OBSERVER.

PLANTING POTATOES.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I see it strongly recommended in the last *Ploughman* to plant potatoes early. To insure a large crop it may be preferable, but to insure a good table potato for late winter and spring use I have my doubts. I wish you or some one "who knows about farming" would tell us why second crop, or very late planted potatoes, are good and mealy this time of the year, while early planted are hardly fit to eat, as all know who have had to purchase their eating potatoes in Boston markets this spring. I now have potatoes up and large enough to hoe for early use. I have prepared a piece of land which I shall plant the last of June for my winter and spring potatoes.

Some say the Early Rose is not a good winter and spring potato. Planted late they would be as good as the best for spring eating, but they are an early potato; planted early they get ripe in the heat of the summer; lying in the hot ground after ripe destroys the starch in the potato; planted late so as to ripen in the fall, they are now as good as any potato can be. Yours truly,

CAPT. JOHN T. COBB.

Ipswich, Mass., May 20, 1872.

A NEW WATER CONDUCTOR.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

"What to use for water pipes," in *Ploughman* for May 10, from *Dr. Nichols' Fireside Science*, brought to mind a Vermont invention for this purpose.

This is the invention of John W. Brown of Milton, Vt., and was patented Jan. 2, 1872. It is constructed of earth and cement, and among the advantages claimed for this conductor, are cheapness, durability, freedom from poisons and impurities, and simplicity of construction.

It is made by taking "horse-shoe" tile, of the proper size, inverting it, and placing inside the round, or "pipe tile." These last are placed in the first so as to break joints, and firmly imbedded therein with cement. Where the work is properly done, there is no danger of leakage, and when hardened the cement will be of the consistence of stone.

This conductor can be manufactured of any size desired, and we can see no reason why it should not answer all the advantages claimed for it by the inventor.

Of course it could be put down anywhere that drain tile can, and would be subject to the same conditions, so far as relates to frost, etc.

Wooden pump logs are commonly used in this section of country, but the material is getting somewhat scarce, and there is often considerable difficulty experienced from leaking, and the logs otherwise getting out of order.

We have another Vermont invention, also, for this purpose. It is "Moulton's Water Tubing," and is manufactured by Moulton Brothers & Co., of Morrisville, Vt. This is made of kiln dried spruce lumber, ingeniously fitted together, wound with copper wire, and thoroughly saturated with coal tar. These tubes which are a rod in length, fit into cast iron sockets, tightly, and are easily put in place. They are not affected by frost, that is, they will not leak from this cause, and are found thus far, to be very durable, remaining sound in soils where the common pump logs would soon rot and become useless.

E. R. TOWLE.

West Berkshire, Vt.

NOTES ON THE STRAWBERRY.

NUMBER IV.

We often see new varieties of strawberries brought out that prove worthless for general culture, the Jucunda, for instance, under the name of No. 700. It was disseminated through the mail to every part of our country, but I never heard of any seedling numbering less or more than 700 to be sent out or advertised.

No. 700 was the strawberry for the million; so it proved as far as sending for plants to the originator.

I do not dispute but that Mr. Knox (the originator) did grow the Jucunda to perfection, but I doubt if any other man in this country possessed such a lot of land.

In the first place, his land was a coal measure that had been mined, leaving it subterranean drained, and then it is tile drained every twenty feet, and stuffed with manure. A strong clay soil with such treatment will push almost any desired crop.

I never questioned his crops. He grew them in stools about ten thousand to the acre, tending with the hoe, each plant receiving as much care as is usually given to a cabbage, growing them between his grape vines, which perhaps might have prevented them from sun scorching.

With the fruit growers the berry has been a failure. Some fifteen years ago Dr. Stoddard, of Albany had a new seedling spring up in his garden, of the Alpine variety; it bore such abundant crops that his neighbors advised him to put them upon the market, because it was so productive and hardy.

He was a man of the strictest integrity, and after his plants were put out they proved worthless, with all, and the horticultural journals condemned it as a sell. He laid the matter before the leading horticulturists of Albany, why the plant should do so well with him, as they saw, and should fail with others.

The first question asked him was, what kind of soil his garden possessed; his answer was, no *particular* soil, he bought it where he could by the load, gravel, loam soil, in fact anything that would fill his lot nine feet.

Their curiosity prompted them to dig; they did dig and traced the roots of his plants seven feet deep, and doubtless they lost the trace two feet, giving those plants nine feet of pabulum, just suited to their wants.

The Doctor was exonerated from all blame in his transaction.

So in many cases of prodigies, they are only so from surrounding circumstances, not from any inherent properties they possess; but still we should strive to get better varieties of fruit; progress is and should ever be our motto.

Every new variety will receive all its merits from the public. I can't believe any fruit grower ever palmed off on the public any plant that he thought worthless; they will do something under favorable circumstances, and often be prodigies in their first development, because no man of sense can be oblivious to the fact that his plants will show their habits in the hands of his patrons.

J. S. NEEDHAM.

POTASH ON FRUIT TREES.

Dr. George B. Wood, in a late communication to the American Philosophical Society, in Philadelphia, presented the result of certain experiments made by him upon the effects of salts of potassa, when applied to grain or fruit producing soils. In his view, the depreciation of the productiveness of apple, peach and quince orchards is due to the exhaustion of potash from the soil. Several such orchards, formerly very valuable, but which had within a few years ceased to bear much fruit, on being treated with an application of wood ashes to the roots of the trees, were completely revived, producing full crops the following year. A still more striking effect was seen the second year, under a renewal of the application. He cited several other instances where the same results followed; in one case where an apple orchard, planted on an old orchard's site, which had never borne fruit, was made to produce a good crop by the application of ashes. Those who have failing orchards and fruit trees that have quit bearing, should put ashes around the roots of their trees, which proves a sure remedy.

SOWING GRASS ALONE.

A writer in the *Rural New Yorker* says—"Now, I do not believe in any of this old-time nonsense of sowing grass seed or clover with oats, rye or wheat, just because somebody has said it was the best way. If a man wants a field seeded with Timothy, sow that and nothing else; and the same with any other kind of grass, or even clover, for any of them will grow far better alone than when crowded, shaded, or the soil about the roots robbed of its moisture by some coarse, rank-growing grain. Of course on rich moist soils, a man may seed down with grain and thereby save one season; but it is poor policy to follow this system on old, nearly worn out soils, even if our fathers and grandfathers "always did so." Then, again, it is folly to mix clover and Timothy together in the same field, for they are never both in proper condition for cutting at the same time, and a little musty, over-ripe clover, mixed in with the hay, adds nothing to its value. By keeping both separate each can be cut when in the best condition for hay, and this rule will hold good with all kinds of forage plants.

TOP DRESSING GRASS. Prof. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College, gives the following results of top dressing grass land, performed some years ago at that college. Such experiments are worth repeating, and will doubtless give varying amounts of increase, with soils, seasons and other influences. Soil sandy loam, not in a high state of cultivation, nor very strong land:

2 bushels plaster to the acre caused a gain of hay of........................	64	per ct.
5 bushels of ashes........................	38	"
20 loads fine muck........................	51	"
20 loads fine muck, 2 to 3 bushels salt..	81	"
3 bushels salt........................	90	"
20 loads horse manure........................	117	"
20 loads cow manure........................	97	"

COVERING MANURE.

It is remarkable that more attention is not given to the subject of covering manure from the weather, and especially from too much rain. Those who have given the matter particular attention have found that manure so protected is worth double that which is left out in the open air. Two loads for one is a profit few farmers can afford to lose, There is no question which so vitally concerns the farmer as this one of manure. Much that he does has reference to it. Straw is not to be sold because it makes manure. Stock is fed through the winter for the express purpose of manure making. Articles which scarcely pay to send to market, are nevertheless taken to the city in order that manure may be brought back as a return load; and yet the whole of the manure made, remains all the season exposed to the sun, wind, and rain, until it is diminished in value to so great an extent as it is. The trouble is that few really believe that exposed manures undergo this loss. But the matter has been too thoroughly tested to admit of a doubt. We know first class farmers who did not themselves believe it, until by actual experiment they found out its truth.

In arranging farm buildings it will pay well to look as much to the preservation of the manure as of the hay or grain; and those who have their buildings already finished without these manurial arrangements will find that $25 or $30 spent on boards for a shed will rank among the best investments ever made.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

APPLYING MANURE.

A correspondent of the *Rural Home*, writes: If the farmer has manure made, or kept through the summer, it will become fermented; it cannot be avoided in the warm season. Such manure is best applied on the surface, and worked in with the harrow; and if applied to winter wheat, there is perhaps no better mode, as it has the mechanical effect of keeping the surface loose to resist the frosts of winter, as well as the stimulating effect of producing an early growth of the crop. But in the use of green manures in spring for summer crops, experience has convinced me that to plough under, and allow fermentation to take place in the soil, where all the volatile gases can be absorbed and taken up by the growing crop, is most economical and best. We are often deceived in the effects of manure by the amount used. In applying common barnyard manure in an unfermented state, we get but about one-third the amount of manure in the same bulk that we have when used in a decayed state.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF FRANCE.

This Society was established in 1868, and consists of between 3,000 and 4,000 members who are resident in almost every department of France.

It appears that the Council of the Society is arranged into ten sections for the following departments:—First, agricultural proper; second, of breeding and rearing live stock; third, the cultivation of the vine; fourth, woods and waste land; fifth, horticulture and the cultivation of fruit trees; sixth, climatology, irrigation, and the economy of water generally; also, with sectional railways for the benefit of agriculture; seventh, agricultural industries; eighth, silk culture, and entomology generally; ninth, rural economy, and legislation bearing upon agriculture; and tenth, the creation of superior agricultural schools, etc.

Every one who has travelled in France must have been impressed with the fact that agriculture in many districts is very much behind, particularly as regards the breeding and general management of live stock; and also that there are large tracts of country which could be profitably reclaimed and brought under cultivation. With such a climate as that of France, and with soils generally so friable and fertile, the aggregate produce might be increased to an extent far exceeding the estimates made by the most sanguine agriculturists.

PLANTING APPLE ORCHARDS.

No man, in the review of the past season, can truthfully say that the apple trees have done bearing. The yield has been bountiful, notwithstanding the great drouth, and apples have been a drug in many communities, yet good winter apples are now bringing remunerative prices—three dollars a barrel and upward. Thousands of barrels have been sent into New England, and are now selling in sight of farms once blessed with productive orchards. The excuse for not planting has been the failure of the old trees to bear. Why should they bear, given over, as they have been, to utter neglect for a whole generation? A tree can no more bear fruit without nourishment than a cow can give milk without fodder. There are orchards in the older parts of the country well fed and as productive as ever. There was never more encouragement to plant more varieties of the apple than now. There is no danger of overstocking the market with good sound winter apples. Even in this year of plenty, the long keeping varieties will bring good prices. Every farm should have its orchard.—*Hearth and Home.*

The Stable.

HORSES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

We want larger, heavier, stronger and more powerful, and yet tractable horses, than Americans are accustomed to raise. There is an increasing demand for large and heavy horses. Our country is already too full of light, fractious, dancing, prancing, and little mule teams. We do not need speed so much as strength. A writer in the *Turf, Field & Farm* says on this subject:

"While we have attained to a prominence in the racing world second only to Great Britain, and are pre-eminent as breeders of trotters, we are sadly behind the times, and can produce but very few superior draft horses. While in other breeds we rank with other nations, we must confess that our draft horses are sadly common-place.

"Proper attention is not given to the science of breeding. The majority of people do not pause to study the horse, to observe his characteristics; if he possesses a high sounding name, an astonishing record and a dazzling pedigree, it is sufficient.

"Too many farmers breed from horses celebrated only for speed, horses that possess neither beauty nor endurance, but having gained a local celebrity, are immensely popular in the neighborhood where they stand. Every colt now-a-days is an embryo *Dexter*; farmers, as soon as the colts are foaled, see the style, the action and the infallible sign that bespeaks 2:17 1-4. We search too much for speed and too little for beauty and endurance; we have unhealthy hungerings for the former and do not give sufficient attention to the latter. In nine cases out of ten, horses are not fitted for the road, for the fast work for which they are bred; they are unsuitable for the plough or the dray, from the delicacy of their constitutions, and are consequently useless; then, in view of these facts, it is necessary that farmers, instead of trying to breed trotters, should endeavor to raise good serviceable horses—horses fitted for any and all work, no matter how heavy or how light, the plough, the coach or truck.

"In many localities there are stallions standing and being served to mares that are entirely unfitted for the service of the stud; they are horses whose progeny neither show style, beauty nor endurance, and yet the public fail to see the worthlessness of these horses and continue to breed from them; under these circumstances our horses cannot be improved; they will deteriorate."

Written for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

MAINE FARMING NOTES.

NUMBER III.

A week of drying weather has enabled farmers to make considerable progress in their spring's work. Nearly all the sowing has been completed and planting begun. More wheat has been sown than for years past, and less potatoes planted. Root crops are engaging attention as aids to winter feeding. The sugar beet, especially Lane's Improved Imperial, is an excellent feeding root. I raised it last year, and it exceeded my expectations. The seed is procurable of B. K. Bliss & Sons, 37 Park Row, N. Y., at $1,25 per pound. One pound is sufficient for one third of an acre. I shall plant this as a feeding root, almost exclusively this year.

Stock Notes.

The Knox colt which D. Dudley of Presque Isle sold a few weeks ago to Mr. Clark, of Kendall's Mills, for $500, has since been sold by Clark to Mr. Wells for $1000, and by Wells to New York parties for $2000.

The *Lewiston Journal* says: H. M. Temple of Richmond, sheared from eight sheep sixty-six and one-half pounds of wool, weighed as taken from the sheep, the heaviest fleece being ten pounds nine ounces; the average being eight pounds five ounces.

The *Farmer* says Warren Hall of Vassalboro' has recently sold to the Maine Insane Hospital one Chester boar and two sows; to G. D. Stockwell, of Eddington, one Short Horn cow, Sue Mundy, sired by Gen. Smith, 5711, out of Lucy 2d; to S. G. Otis of Hallowell, cows May Day, 2d by Boz, 3694, out of May Day; Perfection, by Duke of Manlius, 2d, 5740, out of Kitty; Tulip, by Gen. Smith, 5711, out of Beauty, 2d; also bull calf Roan Carl, by Young Carlisle, 7408, out of Lady Emma.

The *Farmer* says Mr. H. D. F. Wyman, of Belgrade Hill, has sold his four years old colt "Bruno," to John May of Augusta, for $1000. Also a Drew colt for $300.

The *Presque Isle Sunrise* says that J. F. Barto of Maysville, has a flock of nine ewes, each of which gave birth to twin lambs the present spring. All but two of the lambs are alive and growing finely. They are grade Cotswold.

Amount of Snow.

A careful and observing farmer of Unity, in this County, Mr. Peter Moulton writes: I send you the depth of every fall of snow we have had the past winter. I find by looking over my diary, that there has been twenty-two falls of snow, amounting in the whole to just six feet four and one-half inches. I have taken pains to put down the date of each snow and the amount in inches, by careful measurement in the woods where there was nothing to disturb it as it fell.

1871.	Nov.	11th,	10	inches	snow	fell.
	Dec.	5th,	2	"	"	"
	"	7th,	3	"	"	"
	"	11th,	1 1-2	"	"	"
	"	14th,	2	"	"	"
	"	19th,	12	"	"	"
	"	23d,	2 1-2	"	"	"
	"	27th,	2	"	"	"
	"	29th,	1	"	"	"
	"	31st,	1	"	"	"
1872	Jan.	4th,	2	"	"	"
	"	17th,	2	"	"	"
	"	20th,	7	"	"	"
	Feb.	4th,	6	"	"	"
	"	14th,	3	"	"	"
	Mar.	5th,	3 1-2	"	"	"
	"	11th,	1 1-2	"	"	"
	"	15th,	3	"	"	"
	"	19th,	1 1-2	"	"	"
	"	24th,	2	"	"	"
	"	31st, }	6 1-2	"	"	"
	Apr.	1st, }		"	"	"
	"	4th,	1 1-2	"	"	"

I believe the fall of snow has not been quite as large as usual for this part of the country, but what was wanting in quantity in the month of March, was most certainly made up in activity all through that month. It is a general expression that "we have had a very long, cold winter." So we have, but we have not had any so extremely cold weather as we often do. I did not see the mercury below fifteen degrees any day last winter.

By Prof. Fernald's meteorological table it appears that the mean temperature of the month of April just passed, was 40.26 deg., a small fraction of a degree colder than the corresponding month last year. Two inches more snow fell during April of this year than in April of last, but nearly three inches less rain fell. The wind blew from the northwest and west about half the time.

Canning Establishments.

We have several establishments devoted to canning green corn, berries and vegetables. On the coast are seen eight or ten large factories for putting up lobsters and clams in cans. This business furnishes many hands with employment, and is quite an item among our industries.

The Brighton *News*, in an account of the extensive canning works of Mr. J. Winslow Jones, enumerating his dozen factories in various parts of Maine and in the Dominion of Canada, makes the following statement in regard to the invention of the process of preserving corn.

The process of canning corn was invented some thirty years since by the late Isaac Winslow of Philadelphia. His brother, the late Nathan Winslow, of Portland, carried on the business a long time, paying a royalty to the inventor. Some years since John Winslow Jones, nephew of the Winslows, purchased the exclusive right, one half of which he sold to the Portland Packing Co.

Aroostook Co.

A correspondent in Aroostook writes us: "Our fields and pastures are green and the cattle and sheep are enjoying the short green grass (May 7th.) Farmers have been ploughing for a week and some wheat has been sown on burnt ground. Hay abundant at $8 and $10. Oats, 40 cts."

The weather is warm and balmy, and the farmers are making speedy preparations for planting. Many have already planted their early potatoes and peas, and some have planted their corn, but we think it better be out of the ground until it is in proper condition to receive it.

There seems to be plenty of hay for the teams of the farmers while doing their spring work, and a reduced price.

Grass is looking first rate, and much better than for two years previous.

The State Fair.

The Trustees of the Maine State Agricultural Society, met at the Cony House, Augusta, on Tuesday afternoon of last week, and adjourned to meet in Bangor, June 4th. Hon. Samuel Wasson of Ellsworth, Vice President Wingate, and the other members of the Board were present. The premium list which was adopted and upon which a competent committee has been at work, is well arranged and liberal. Themes for discussion in the Farmers' Convention have been arranged for four evenings of the fair. The Maine Central and Grand Trunk Railroads have agreed to transport freight for the Fair free, and will take passengers at half fare. The prizes for trials of speed horses are quite large.

J. W. LANG.

Miscellaneous.

BOOK FARMING.

Those who are opposed to book farming are requested to read the following, and give us their opinion:—

There was a farmer once who hesitated not to hurl all manner of invectives against book farming and those who consulted books for advice. By long experience and practical observation, he had become quite successful in the culture of grapes and trees. His fields were clean and fair, and highly productive. His trees were vigorous, well adjusted, and profitable.

In conversation with a friend, he related his experience in raising grapes and trees, entering into the minutest details, sometimes, becoming quite eloquent when describing his victories over the enemies which infest them.

"His knowledge," he said "was gained by dint of application, by actual experience and hard labor. It was none of your book knowledge written by men who knew nothing about farming."

"Well," said his friend, "if all this valuable information gained by assiduous labor and observation of so many years, and which you have so clearly described, were written out and published, which would you have a young and inexperienced man do—take this as he finds it from your pen, or go through the same tedious process that you have gone through with, including all its vexations and losses?"

The question puzzled him, and he was silent for a moment; but was obliged at last to confess that, after all, there was much that was valuable in books, because combining and relating the results and experience of practical cultivators.

Do not condemn book farming. You may criticise certain books very severely, because written by ignorant, theoretical hands; but there is always good wheat as well as abundant chaff. So there are many good books as well as poor ones. The time may come, when a single hint from a book or paper may save your farm or orchard, or add to your wealth, by telling you how to increase your crops.

PREMIUM FOR GOOD ROADS.

We see that the Agricultural Society at Vineland, New Jersey, has offered prizes for the best roads made and kept in order by private enterprise. The matter is yet an experiment, but we doubt not it will prove a benefit to those living within the territory where competition is to take place. Now would it not be a wise plan for the agricultural associations of Ohio and other western States to adopt a similar mode to create a greater interest than has been shown heretofore in making good highways?

If such a step was called for in the East, there certainly is a demand for it in our clay and muck sections, where we have never had many thoroughfares to brag on outside of the cities.

The *New York Sun* in noticing this new move very sensibly remarks, that it is a well known fact that a majority of country roads are almost impassable for nearly or quite one half of the year, and if a little pleasant rivalry can be started between neighbors, something might be done towards abating an almost universal nuisance. If farmers would once stop to think how much trouble and labor might be saved by having good roads, besides the increased value of their farms, they would not begrudge a little extra work on the highway.

Roads are the first thing a stranger notices when passing through a country, and a man may have ever so good a farm, but if the roads which run through or along side of it are bad, we may rest assured that they will attract the most attention. Our agricultural societies could not do a better thing than to offer large prizes for good roads. Let every highway in the country be as well kept as a race course, and then our farmers can bring out their fast horses every day and show their speed, and there will be no necessity of making a journey of twenty or more miles to find a place more suitable for a farm horse to trot at a five mile gait.

A COW FEEDING COMPANY.

There are companies for everything in these days. No sooner are girls and boys out of their teens than they keep company with each other, and as they grow older it is company still. Whether it is to manufacture pin heads, or those circumstances in life which make pin money a necessity, still the company style of business is the popular idea.

Every householder knows how nice it is to keep a cow, at least he thinks so. It is one of the inducements with many to let a place in the country—the milk fed family is so healthy, and besides home milk is so cheap. But how can one do it without pasture? How many in Germantown or other suburbs would not keep a cow if only the pasture question could be solved? But Massachusetts has solved it. A company has been formed for just these kind of people. A co-operative cow pasturing company is the newest wrinkle from the land of brains.

It seems as if a plan of this kind might be made to work pretty well. The company buys or leases land, a herdman is hired who takes and brings back the cows for a consideration, and for those who have no share in the company a paying price is asked for pasturing cows belonging to them.

A plan like this ought to work pretty well. It is surprising that in these days of companies and co-operations something of this kind has not been suggested and worked out before.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

APPLES FOR HUMAN FOOD.

With us, the value of the apple, as an article of food is underrated. Besides containing a large amount of sugar, mucilage and other nutritive matter, apples contain vegetable acids, aromatic qualities, etc., which act powerfully in the capacity of refrigerants, tonics and antiseptics; and when freely used at the season of mellow ripeness, they prevent debility, indigestion, and avert, without doubt, many of the "ills which flesh is heir to." The operators of Cornwall, England, consider ripe apples nearly as nourishing as bread, and far more so than potatoes. In the year of 1801, which was a year of much scarcity—apples, instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor, and the laborers asserted that they could "stand their work" on baked apples without meat; whereas potato diet required either meat or some other substantial nutriment. The French and Germans use apples extensively, as do the inhabitants of all European nations. The laborers depend upon them as an article of food, and frequently make a dinner of sliced apples and bread. There is no fruit cooked in as many different ways in our country as apples; nor is there any fruit whose value, as an article of nuriment, is as great, and so little appreciated.—*Water Cure Journal.*

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1872.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(Official.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

The New England Agricultural Society have fixed upon the city of Lowell, as the place for the holding of the next New England Fair. The Fair will be held on the Fair Grounds of the North Middlesex Agricultural Society, and in connection with said Society. The time has been fixed on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1872. All breeders of horses, cattle, sheep and other domestic animals, are invited to be present to compete for premiums, with their best animals; all inventors and manufacturers of Agricultural and labor saving machines are earnestly invited to bring the works of their skill and labor for exhibition and competition.

At this annual gathering, the Society have determined to invite the exhibition of steam fire engines; and manufacturers throughout the country are solicited to send specimens of their best machines. Some time will be set apart for their trial on the grounds, and Mayors of Cities, Heads of Fire Departments and Selectmen of Towns, not only in New England, but throughout the country, will be especially invited to witness the grand, novel and useful exhibition.

DANIEL NEEDHAM, Secretary.

May 16th, 1872.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY.

The great crisis on which depended the fate of the Washington Treaty came last week in the Senate, and it was favorably passed, resulting in a vote of that body to advise the President to agree to the Granville proposition by a large majority, with some modifications, the exact character of which is not known. The debate occupied two long sessions, and the last one on Saturday continued for nine consecutive hours, in which we may be assured that the whole bearings of the subject were thoroughly discussed.

During the consideration of the subject in the executive session it was thought at times that the article would fail in receiving the requisite vote of two thirds, owing to the contrariety of views presented. Not less than six amendments were offered to effect the desired end. It is believed that Great Britain will assent to the modification of the article, as she now, with the United States, is anxious for the Tribunal of Arbitration to proceed without further hindrance. According to report, the debate on the subject before the Senate was earnest throughout, the majority of those who participated in it being influenced by a desire to remove the obstructions in a way which would preserve the national dignity, while a few others were inflexible in the opposition to assent to the waiving of the claims. Conflicting reports prevail as to the vote advising and consenting to the President's negotiating the Treaty on the proposed basis, but forty against nine seems to be the most reliable statement, a number of Senators, though present, not voting.

The article is supposed to have been changed in phraseology from the original, though preserving the principle sought to be established by the Governments. With regard to consequential damages the precise language of the article will not be officially made known until it has been ratified. The subject will next come before the Senate on the ratification of the article. It is stated that one of the principal amendments is a change of the language covering the agreement, with reference to indirect claims for the future, so as to include all indirect and incidental claims. In the rule as proposed by Great Britain, the words "such claims" were used. A strict interpretation would have confined the agreement of the parties to such indirect claims only as are the subject of the present controversy; therefore it is provided that the rule shall cover in broader terms that no direct or indirect claims shall be presented by the one nation against the other for failure to observe neutrality.

We published last week what was supposed to be a copy of the supplemental treaty proposed by Great Britain, the main point of which was the concluding portion, withdrawing from the claim for consequential damages, presented in our case before the arbitrators. Whatever may be the modification in form, it will afford the greatest relief and gratification to the great majority of the people to know that the matter is finally settled and that the arbitration is to go on. The business interests of the country demanded it, and the interests especially of the large class of claimants for losses by the rebel cruisers, for whose ultimate pecuniary benefit the whole treaty will enure. The people have waited with most intense interest for this action of the Senate. It was known and felt that England was determined to withdraw from the arbitration unless our claims were modified, and it would have been forever doubtful where the responsibility of abandoning the treaty would rest. The cause of peace and civilization will be found by history to have gained by the favorable result.

THE DAY OF STRIKES.

The carpenters' strike in New York for eight hours for a day's work having been successful, it has been followed up by other trades, and it seems as if the strike of the carpenters was but the leading off of a concerted plan among all trades to accomplish the same end and make the rule universal in the city at least. The organization of trades unions throughout the country is so strong that it is probable that the movement will extend to other cities and prevail temporarily at least wherever it may be vigorously attempted.

It was announced in a meeting in New York that a communication had been received from the Eight hour league in Boston that a general strike would take place there on the 30th, and asking for a deputation to be sent to assist in the movement. On Monday almost the entire craft of horse shoers in Boston struck for higher wages, on an average amounting to an advance of three dollars a week. Several of the largest employers, among them the Metropolitan railroad, at once acceded to the terms demanded. In connection with the demand for the eight hour system, to be consistent there will undoubtedly be a movement to insist on an advance in the pay for piece work, wherever employment is on that basis. There are already indications in some quarters that a movement of this kind is contemplated, if not already begun.

THE WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE.

The grand structure for the accommodation of the immense audiences that will assemble to be present at the great Jubilee, is rapidly progressing to completion, as if by magic. The energy with which the work is carried on is only in keeping with the skill, system and industry with which every other department of the immense arrangements is being perfected. The changes observable from day to day are wonderful. Water has been introduced, the seats by this time are almost all in, the floors laid, and the painters and decorators are hard at work. The great organ which has been for sometime completed at the manufactory of Wilcox & Co., has been partially set up this week. The speaking tubes have been laid to connect the stand of the leader with every part of the chorus. The foundations of the great anvils, of which there will be a hundred, have been laid, and the busy hands of a thousand men are at work putting on the finishing touches.

In the musical department, Mr. Gilmore and his able coadjutors have been indefatigable in interesting the whole musical world actively in the grand occasion, and in organizing orchestra and choruses. To say nothing of the immense choruses which are diligently practicing and rehearsing in Boston and in all parts of the country, most extensive arrangements have been made with prominent musical celebrities abroad, to lend their presence and aid to give eclat and grandeur to the Jubilee. Franz Abt, the famous German composer, is already in the country. The great Johann Strauss, from Vienna, with a select band is on his way across the Atlantic. All the great operatic celebrities are engaged. It would fill five times the space we have at our control, to enumerate the bare details of what Mr. Gilmore has accomplished in this direction to make the Jubilee the most extraordinary event in the history of music.

THE JUBILEE ORCHESTRA.

Mr. J. Thomas Baldwin, who was intrusted by Mr. Gilmore with the important task of organizing the Jubilee orchestra, has nearly completed his labors. He has been busily engaged since the 1st of March. It is well known that the entire instrumental force is to comprise two thousand. Of this number about one thousand will be made up of a regularly organized orchestra, while the remainder will consist of the military bands, American and foreign. It became necessary to engage between eight and nine hundred members of the regular, or select orchestra as it has sometimes been termed, from among the musicians of this country, while the rest were likely to be drawn from foreign sources. New York furnishes about 450 members of the great orchestra, Boston about 270, Philadelphia about 79, Baltimore 50, Troy, Albany and the vicinity, 22 for the regular orchestra, besides band players; New Haven, 6; Hartford, 25, including nine for the orchestra; Montreal and Quebec, 26; Providence, 26, including a band; Cleveland, Ohio, 8; Peoria, Ill., 3; Pittsburg, Pa., 6; Chicago, 42; Milwaukee, 9; while thirty or forty other places have also been laid under contribution.

The New Apportionment.—The supplemental apportionment bill was passed for the purpose of granting additional representatives to those states which have large fractions under the new apportionment. Under the original bill it appeared that each State would be entitled to at least the number of Representatives which such State has in the present Congress, with the exception of New Hampshire and Vermont, these two States being assigned by that act only two Representatives each, while in the present House they have three each. If the House had not been increased in size by the act of last February, and the number of Representatives of which the present House is composed, had been apportioned under the ninth census, the State of New York would have lost three Representatives, Pennsylvania two, Ohio two, and the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont and New Hampshire one each. By increasing the number of the House to two hundred and eighty-three, all these States were saved their present number, except New Hampshire and Vermont. By the supplemental bill the number of Vermont and New Hampshire remains the same, and the other seven are distributed among New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida.

The Tariff.—The Senate Committee on Finance has reported the Tariff bill passed by the House with their amendments. It has been estimated that the House bill, if enacted, would strike off about forty-three millions of dollars. The Senate committee had restored some seven millions of dollars of tobacco tax, but has stricken off about twelve millions of dollars of stamp taxes, which, with other reduction, will make the bill as amended, should it be passed, reduce the tariff and taxation at least forty millions of dollars. All stamp taxes imposed by schedules B and C of the existing laws, are abolished; this includes the stamps on bank checks, drafts, agreements or contracts, leases, matches, &c. Printing paper is to be subjected to a reduction of ten per cent. on existing duties, the present discrimination between sized and unsized paper being retained. The duties on lumber are as follows: On all timber squared or sided, not otherwise provided for, one cent per cubic foot; on sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of spruce, hemlock, white wood, sycamore and bass wood, one dollar per thousand feet, board measure; on all varieties of sawed lumber, two dollars per thousand feet, board measure. The clause allowing one-third of the customs to be paid in legal tender was struck out. The Senate has been debating the bill and the probability is that more substantial deductions will be made.

The Shakespeare Statue, in Central Park.—The unveiling of the Shakespeare statue in New York on Friday, was witnessed by upwards of 15,000 people. The scene was one of remarkable beauty. The clouded horizon that threatened at first to repeat the showers of the morning gradually drifted away after the ceremonies had begun, and before their conclusion the sun shone as brilliantly as could be desired. The site of the monument is on the Southern end of the "Mall" in the midst of a beautiful grove of young trees, and is visible from the Drive and the Promenade for a long distance. Seats were arranged one above the other in semicircle to accommodate 10,000 persons. In addition there was a large stand for the committee, speakers and invited guests, and another for the music. The orchestra of one hundred pieces rendered the opening overture, and after prayer the presentation address was made by Judge Daly. Mr. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, then unveiled the statue, the crowds cheering, the music playing and the birds singing. On behalf of the authorities the statue was then accepted by H. G. Stebbins, President of the Department of Public Parks. Wm. Cullen Bryant delivered the oration, and Edwin Booth read the poem, composed for the occasion by R. H. Stoddard. The statue is full figure, life-size, of dark bronze, and at present rests on a wooden pedestal about eight feet in hight. The pedestal for the monument is not yet completed, but is in progress in Scotland. It is to be of the finest Scotch granite, and of a most unique and rich design.

Mr. Angell on the Check Rein. Mr. Geo. T. Angell, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has published a brief pamphlet entitled "The Check Rein," in which he presents several most sensible and forcible arguments in favor of abolishing that contrivance. He first reasons by analogy to show that horses, like men or oxen, naturally bend the head forward when struggling with a heavy load, and thus gain the advantage of their own weight; and that the check rein, which no one would ever dream of applying to a man or an ox, becomes a great drawback to the horse's efficiency and, in fact, an implement of torture. The only purpose it can subserve is to humor the owner's or driver's vanity, while the safety as well as the power of the animal cannot but be diminished greatly. Mr. Angel reinforces his position by extensive references to foreign authorities. The London horse-book condemns the check-rein as a painful and useless encumbrance; and it is a noteworthy fact that the London cab-horses and English and Irish draft horses are seldom if ever supplied with it. The rein is likewise a rarity in Italy and France, and common only in America. Mr. Angell's suggestions should attract the unprejudiced attention of all who are interested in man's most valuable and intelligent servant.

Father Cleaveland.—We are happy to learn that the health of the venerable Father Cleaveland has been improving of late.

CONGRESS.

Senate. Both Houses, having passed a resolution to adjourn on the 29th, devoted themselves in good earnest to active work in disposing of the accumulated business before them, and some of the sessions have been prolonged through the night.

The habeas corpus suspension bill was debated in the Senate for several days and able speeches were made upon it by the leading members. The bill passed finally by a vote of 28 to 10.

The civil rights bill offered by Mr. Carpenter was then taken up by agreement between the democrats and republicans and passed by a vote of 27 to 14. The bill provides that whoever, being a corporation or natural person and owner or in charge of any public inn or of any place of public amusement or entertainment for which a license from any legal authority is required, or of any line of stage coaches, railroad or other means of public carriage of passengers or freight, shall make any distinction as to admission or accommodation therein of any citizen of the United States because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars for each offence, and the person or corporation so offending shall be liable to the citizens thereby injured in damages, to be recovered in an action of debt. The United States Courts are to have jurisdiction of cases arising under the act. After the civil rights bill was passed the Senate took up the House amnesty bill by a vote of 38 to 2. The bill provides that all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments of the Constitution of the United States, are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of departments and foreign Ministers of the United States.

The session of the Senate at which these three important measures were taken up and passed continued through the night, and until after ten o'clock the next day.

The supplementary apportionment bill also passed the Senate without amendment, as it came from the House.

The Senate has held several executive sessions in which it is understood that the supplementary article of the Treaty of Washington was considered, one of them, Friday, lasting until after midnight. On Saturday night the Senate voted to approve the article.

The Senate on Monday took up the House tariff bill, which was somewhat modified by the Senate financial committee.

House.—The Senate amendments to the Post Office appropriation bill produced a stormy debate in the House. The amendment doubling the subsidy for the China mail service was concurred in. The other amendments of the Senate, doubling the appropriation for the Brazilian mail service, and the one striking out the section prohibiting persons who have held offices in the Departments, from prosecuting claims against the government, were rejected.

The House took up and debated the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was passed, containing the following appropriations: for repairs of all kinds at the Charlestown Navy Yard, $75,000; Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, $159,000; Brooklyn, $100,000; League-Island, $150,000; Norfolk, $100,000; Washington, $75,000; Pensacola, $25,000; Philadelphia, $40,090; Mare Island, $410,000. The largeness of the latter is mainly accounted for in the fact that important and extensive permanent improvements, including dry dock, etc., are to be commenced.

A bill was also passed relative to the centennial international exhibition at Philadelphia.

Mr. Butler of Massachusetts has made a strong speech in the House against concurring in the supplementary article of the treaty.

A bill has passed both Houses abolishing the rank of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the navy, by providing that when vacancies occur they shall not be filled.

The House has also passed a pension of $600 to the widow of Gen. Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter.

A bill passed by the Senate, providing for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States, under several acts levying direct taxes, coming up in the House, a substitute was adopted providing that all lands held by the United States, by virtue of the proceedings for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary States, may be redeemed and restored to the original owners or their representatives, within two years, on the payment of the tax and costs, with interest thereon at ten per cent. Applicants are also to pay the value of permanent improvements that may have been made by other persons after the acquisition of the property by the United States. Property not claimed within two years is to be sold at public auction. Purchasers of property from the United States, who have lost it through inability to establish a title, are to be reimbursed by the Government.

A bill in relation to pensions has passed the House, fixing the monthly pensions for disabilities as follows:—Loss or total disability of both feet, or other total disability, rendering the person utterly helpless, $40; loss of one hand or foot disability of the same, $30; any other disability rendering a person unfit for manual labor, $20; loss of the hearing of both ears or any other disability not provided for, $13.

The Boston Soldiers' Monument.—Mr. Millmore, the sculptor, has informed the City Committee that the stone for the Soldier's Monument is now being quarried at Hallowell, and will soon be ready. The surmounting figure of the monument will be completed and in position one year from next September. It is proposed to complete the different parts of the monument before the work of putting it together is commenced, and then to place it in position by the aid of machinery, as soon as possible, instead of building it up by peacemeal. The figures which it is proposed to place on the pedestal will require a finer finish than the large statue and these will not be completed inside of two years from next September. Mr. Millmore is confident of having his work thoroughly performed, however, by September 17, 1874.

The Horse Shoers.—Nearly all of the employers have agreed to pay the wages demanded by the horse shoers, and the strike is virtually ended. The various corporations, as well as most of those shops which at first refused to accede to the increase, have complied with the demands of the men, and scarcely more than twenty men are unemployed. During the strike there has been no disturbance or breach of the peace of any kind. The President, Mr. Lane, states that no political, religious or other motive than that of self protection prompted the men to strike. The plan adopted, not to go near the shops after notifying its proprietor of the strike, until wanted, has met with gratifying results to all concerned.

Visit of Knights Templars.—The St. John Commandery of Knights Templars arrived in Boston, Monday, as the guests of the Boston Commandery. They numbered, with a few ladies, about two hundred, and were lodged at the Revere House. On Tuesday they were entertained by an excursion down the harbor in the steamers, visiting Deer Island, and having a collation at the Rockland House. Wednesday evening they had a formal reception at the Masonic Temple. Everything was done to make their visit pleasant and agreeable.

TERRIBLE DISASTERS AT SEA.

A narrative published in the New York *Times* reports the most terribly destructive marine disaster we remember ever to have read. It occurred to the seal fishing fleet off the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland, in a recent hurricane in a sea full of heavy icebergs and floating ice. Over forty vessels, including four steamships, have been heard from as total wrecks, having been dashed to pieces while amid huge icebergs and plains of ice during a terrible hurricane. On an average each of these vessels carried about 100 men, employed as seal hunters, and out of those 4000 human souls only 175 have been accounted for. The large majority of these unfortunates have left families behind exclusively dependent on them for sustenance.

THE VESSELS LOST.

The following vessels are known to have been lost; Maid of Judah, 97 men; Spark, 104 men; Bloodhound, (steamship,) 125 men; Eclipse, 99 men; Rover, 90 men; Retriever, (steamship,) 150 men saved; R. G. Y., 100 men, all hands perished; Aurora, 74 men; Laplander, 80 men; Witch of the Waves, 93 men; Edgar Doran, 102 men; Twin Sisters, 98 men; Terra Nova, 115 men; Flash, 101 men; Leonora, 62 men; First Fruit, 75 men; Lord of the Isles, 75 men; Esquimaux, 104 men; Auster, 97 men; Margarite, 45 men; Hawk, (steamship,) 175 men; Emily Ann, 113 men; Meteor, 70 men; Ironsides, 115 men; Lucknow, 98 men; William V. Mory, 91 men; Pride of the Sea, 117 men—all known to be lost; Hector, 100 men; Brothers, 90 men; Iceland (steamship) 132 men; Hero, 42 men; Nightingale, 65 men—all known to have perished; Balaklava, 79 men; Eglantine, 80 men; Herbert Luby, 98 men; Queen of the Isles, 96 men; Hunter, 50 men—all known to have perished; Mary Jane, 43 men; Redman, 65 men; Home of the North, 132 men.

TERRIBLE INCIDENTS.

Many others have not yet been heard from, but all those recounted above were totally wrecked and their crews have not been accounted for except in very rare instances, and the few who were saved could not give any definite intelligence of those they had left behind them. During the night of the loss of the Retriever sixteen sail of vessels were hemmed in by high boulders and bergs of ice, over which tremendous seas dashed high and wild, so that it was impossible at times to discover the icy islands, and charge after charge of ungovernable ships against these mighty barriers soon cleft the bows and bulwarks asunder, and consigned many stalwart forms and brave hearts to watery graves. While this fleet lay to, as a last effort to survive the wild northeastern hurricane, many of the tossing craft cut down each other. One fearful instance is recorded, wherein a vessel was driven on an iceberg by a huge sea, and fell back with a mighty crash on the brig Twin Sisters, which lay beneath the iceberg. A large number of men were instantly crushed to death, and the Twin Sisters literally burst in two. The rest, only fifteen out of ninety-eight, clung to the broken spars and were by chance picked up by the crew of the Retriever. The Retriever barely reached land in the morning, when she sunk in shallow water, the crew escaping in boats. The consequence of this wholesale ruin to the seal hunting fleet of Newfoundland will steep that country again in poverty and misery, from which it has but recently risen. Hundreds of the fleet are yet to be heard from, and their fate may be even as gloomy as that of the forty-one vessels of which this account is presented. In the light of that dreary dawn the scene which presented itself to those on board the only survivor of the fleet of sixteen, the Retriever, cannot possibly be described. The ice had wedged in the space intervening between the position of the vessels and the shore. Upon the rudely heaped boulders and flakes of ice were strewn masts, yards, rigging, clothing and broken hulls in the wildest disorder. Worse still were the blood smeared corpses crushed to death by jaws of ice closing on them. Some were actually cut in two by the powerful jamming of the floes, and others, half drowned and exhausted, died from the intense frost. The stiffened bodies lay strewn around in the most ghastly attitudes. The terrors which surrounded their death were pictured upon the blanched face of every corpse, while many of them could hardly be recognized, they had been so badly mangled.

Decoration Day.—The principal ceremony, decorating the graves of the soldiers who perished in the war of the rebellion, was again performed on Thursday, the day set apart by the Grand Army of the Republic. In this vicinity it was celebrated with all the devotion and respect which has characterized our people in years past on its return. Each year seems to enlist the regards and sentiments of all classes in bestowing floral honors. The most eloquent and gifted among us pronounced the orations, and the civic authorities generally took part in the ceremonies. The proportion and beauty of the floral offerings were beyond precedent. The day and the ceremony each year becomes more and more hallowed. A grateful people will preserve long in their memories the sacrifices made by the honored dead.

Lost Bonds Reissued.—A bill has passed Congress and become a law, to meet the many cases of government bonds which have been lost or destroyed. It provides that upon receiving satisfactory proof that any interest bearing bond of the United States has, without bad faith upon the part of the owner, been destroyed wholly or in part, or so defaced as to impair its value to the holder, and which bond shall be identified by number and description, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under certain regulations and restrictions, issue a duplicate of such bond having the same to run, bearing like interest as the bond so proved to have been destroyed or defaced, and so marked as to show the original number of the bond destroyed and the date thereof. It is estimated that thirty million dollars worth of bonds will be reissued under the provisions of this law.

Crop Prospects at the South.—Eastern Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia, have recently been visited by rains, which have been of great benefit to the growing crops. From South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, come accounts of drouth, and consequent backwardness or failure of the cotton plant. The want of rain appears to be severely felt in all these States. In Louisiana there is a decided improvement in the condition of the growing cane, yet well informed parties do not expect a crop of over 75,000 hogsheads. In Texas the prospect for all crops appears to be very promising.

Aid to the Flower Mission.—Messrs. Firth and Folsom, the Superintendents of the Boston and Albany and Boston and Providence Railroads, have kindly offered to send all flowers brought in by passengers on Mondays and Thursdays, from the stations to the Hollis Street Chapel, whence they can be readily distributed by means of the workers in aid of the Flower Mission to work rooms, hospitals, and other places where their presence and fragrance will prove a rare blessing and delight.

Death of Mr. Appleton.—The young man, Daniel Webster Appleton, who was so badly burned in a station house in the Dorchester District, lingered for about ten days in the City Hospital, and died last week. An inquest has commenced its investigations into the cause of his death.

Well Said.—It is a mistake to suppose that the cause of education is always advanced by the mere multiplication of educational institutions. Gifts to such institutions have been characterized, quite generally, more by the desire of personal notoriety than by a sincere wish to aid education. Benefactors have chosen to found new institutions and have them christened after themselves; conceiving that they could, in no surer way, build themselves a name. As a result we have, scattered through the country, and especially through the West and South, many puny "colleges" and "universities," with a dozen or so students, and with no higher educational grade than an ordinary academy. Meanwhile many an old and long established college, with an honorable history and a long list of respected and learned men for its Alumni, is suffering for lack of funds necessary to its support. It is to be hoped that the order of things may change before long, and men of wealth and benevolence rally to the support of colleges and universities which have long been, and should continue to be, centres of wide and elevated influence.—*Journal*.

READ AND RUN.

—Missouri, as well as Illinois, has been visited with a tearing tornado, which called in the aid of a freshet to finish its work.

—At the meeting of the N. E. Woman Suffrage Association this week, one speaker declared for the right of women equally with men to get in and out horse cars while in motion. Certainly.

—The house of Mr. H. A. Griswold, in Dorchester District, was struck by lightning during the shower last Tuesday afternoon, and the house and furniture damaged to the extent of five thousand dollars. As it happened, none of the family were injured.

—The Long Island women have been organising and breaking up a dam, because it set back the water and caused sickness.

—Mrs. Appleton, one of the founders of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has presented the city of Boston with a capacious stone watering trough, with self-acting bucket.

—The Orangemen have in general convention resolved to march in procession on the 12th of July in every city of the Union.

—A firm at Council Bluffs hangs out the name "Moore and Moreover." There can be no more room for partners.

—There are a few less than a quarter of a million inhabitants in Rome. It used to have some four millions, in its balmy days of empire.

—The Mexican bread fruit is to be introduced into Florida. All our farmers cultivate it, in the shape of wheat and corn.

—You can go up to the Catskills from New York for ten cents.

—"Independent journalism," so called, is not independence of the ordinary rules of courtesy and good breeding.

—A merchant of this city has been on trial during the past week, on the charge of setting fire to his store.

—Rev. E. E. Hale expects to lecture next winter on "A civil Servant." Perhaps he has found the article.

—The manufacturing companies have no reason to complain of their last year's operations, judging by their profits.

—The Free Traders intend to switch off from the Cincinnati movement and set up for themselves.

—Four or five years, in the opinion of the London *Spectator*, will suffice to make France herself again.

—The force and direction of the wind are to be recorded by electricity.

"The mystic tie" sometimes is to be discovered in the cravat.

—A great many States are singing by themselves, in preparation for the Musical Festival.

—The sealing fleet off Labrador and Newfoundland has met with nothing but disaster the past season.

—Two of our railroad companies offer to send the flowers which suburban passengers may bring in with them to the Hollis Street Chapel, for the Flower Mission.

—The Emperor of Germany sends over his quartette of cornets for the great Festival.

—Human bodies are found floating about our docks almost as thickly as in New York.

—Two more death dealing boiler explosions testify to the perils of poor engineers.

—The Mace and O'Baldwin fisticuff encounter comes off somewhere in Virginia, during the month of June.

—A man in Norwich, Conn., was killed in a mill by the rebounding of a ball of cotton, which crushed his head against a wooden pillar.

—A Chepatchet woman committed suicide from insanity, which was believed to have been caused by the use of hair dyes. We hear of no dealers in such stuffs ever committing suicide.

—Valmaseda's proclamation to the insurgent Cubans is not likely to produce any great effect on them.

—Mrs. James Fisk Jr., continues her late husband's suit against the Union Pacific Railroad Co.

—The Brooklyn Common Council have ordered the five bells of the City to be rung at 8 A. M., and 5 P. M., to denote the hours of beginning and leaving off work by the workingmen.

—You can't raise railroad and bank stock on a stock farm, any more than you can learn anything at an intelligence office.

—England seems quite well pleased with the action of the United States Senate on the Supplementary Treaty.

—Bulwer's brother is dead, who used to be British minister to this country.

—Congress is doing its level best to adjourn on Monday next.

—The investigations into the affairs of the Methodist book concern reveal some large and very deliberate frauds.

—Commodore Vanderbilt does not seem to be particularly fortunate with his new wife's relations.

—The workingmen's movement threatens to become a general one. Yet in Philadelphia, where workingmen abound more than in any other city in the Union, there are no such combinations as we witness elsewhere, which is accounted for by the fact that there they own their homes themselves.

—Mr. Greeley's example at Chappaqua promises to inaugurate a company of political picnics.

—The duties on tea and coffee remaining in Government warehouses on the first of July are to be refunded to the importers.

—Croton water having been accused of harboring injurious ingredients, a scientific examination shows that it is purer than it was in 1869. It's Croton Oil that makes mischief.

—The recent copious rains occurred at precisely the right time to extinguish the fires that have been raging in the woods everywhere.

—Lexington, the famous Kentucky racer, belonging to old John Harper, came East in a palace stock car.

—Open horse-cars have appeared on our streets, which is a sure sign that summer has come to stay.

—An Academy of Billiards is the newest institution of learning out, and it is located in this city

—A Greeley banner in a New York town is a hickory pole sixty feet high, with a white hat on it.

—In a Western State they tell of a pear tree scion that was grafted on a hawthorn sixty-five years ago, and it is fifty feet high and bears an annual crop of fifty bushels of pears.

—The Philadelphia parks are kept open until 11 p. m.

—No hops this year at Wisconsin, but they will be as plentiful as ever at the watering places.

—Detroit passes through an average of two hundred emigrants every day. Any one can cipher it all up.

—Alexandria, in Illinois, has for some reason or another, changed its name to Alexis.

—The orchards of New Jersey are "a sight to behold," for blossoms, you know. They are perfectly awful everywhere.

—A two thousand dollar carriage is being built for Secretary Robeson at New Haven. They know how to do good work there.

—Those spots are coming out on the sun again. Nobody can knock them out of him

—The British Government intends shortly to pardon and release the Fenian prisoners.

—Nellie Grant has been the guest of President and Madame Thiers.

—Constitutionalists is the title by which the majority in the Spanish Chambers call themselves.

—An English General who took part in the battle of New Orleans, in 1815, is dead.

—The mother of Emperor Joseph of Austria, the Archduchess Sophia, is dangerously ill with typhoid.

—Napoleon confesses that the whole responsibility of Sedan rests on himself.

—Stokes will have as many chances as he wants to challenge jurors on his trial under the new law of New York.

—Central Park has burst forth in a perfect glory since the late rains, and the inauguration of the Shakspeare statue.

—Teamsters practice a very pretty fashion in this city, of dismounting from their wagons when a foot passenger puts up his hand to check their horses from running over him on the cross walks.

—Two European steamers arrived at this port in one day last week.

—The Board of Aldermen have deferred their decision on the Sunday Library question, for one week in order to allow remonstrants a hearing.

—Real estate matters are looking up in East Boston, as well as everywhere else.

—Boston insurance men have planned a pleasant day to Rocky Point next, month.

French's Cultivator.—The Ames Plough Company, among the numerous first class machines manufactured by them to lighten the labor of the farmer, make the ingenious horse cultivator, invented by Mr. French, and patented in 1869. It is finely adapted to do all the work required of a cultivator, and among its many points of superiority over all others are the following: it effectually draws out witch grass and other noxious weeds, and pulverizes most deeply and thoroughly. It is very light and of easy draft on account of its small size and peculiar form of the teeth. It is also easy to clean, and is very free from clogging. These advantages must recommend it very highly for farmers and gardeners.

☞ On Monday last a water pipe in a house in Brookline was discovered frozen up, as it had been since the middle of February. The pipe conveyed water from Jamaica Pond, and was four and a half feet below the surface of the ground.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAMS.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

Madrid, May 22.—It is reported that the Carlist leader, Yturbe, has received a fresh supply of arms and threatens vengeance to Carlists who have submitted to the authorities in Guipuzcoa. The last Carlist band in Lerida, numbering three hundred men, surrendered yesterday.

The Government troops in Genora have had an engagement with the Carlists and completely defeated them.

Numbers of Carlists continue to surrender to the Government troops. In some of the disaffected Provinces, however, fresh bands have appeared within the past few days. Though small, they are very active, and have cut the telegraph wires in various directions.

THE DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Paris, May 23.—The journals to-day generally agree in an expression of opinion that the debates in the Assembly on Tuesday and Wednesday inflicted a crushing blow to the hopes of the friends of the Empire. The Journal des Debats says the result of the discussion is a parliamentary Sedan. It is understood the party of the Left in the Assembly will, after the close of the impending trial of Marshal Bazaine, demand the impeachment of members of the last Ministry under the Empire.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

London May 24.—The Atalanta and the London crews have agreed upon the 10th of June as the day for the race, and 4.30 P. M. as the hour for the start. A new boat, ordered by the Atalanta crew, is being made by Biffin and will be completed by Wednesday next. The Pall Mall *Gazette* says that American crew pull in a style which is simply perfection, and that between it and the Londoners the difference is plainly visible.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

was observed to-day at Windsor, with suitable Court festivities. The celebration in this city takes place on Saturday, by which time the Prince and Princess of Wales will have reached home.

MISS KELLOGG

made her fourth appearance last night, at Drury Lane Theatre, in the role of "Lucia." The house was crowded, and the lady enthusiastically applauded. Critics continue to praise both the acting and singing of the American prima donna.

LETTER FROM EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON—THE SURRENDER OF SEDAN.

Paris May 24.—The Gaulois publishes a letter from Emperor Napoleon dated Chiselhurst, May 12, and addressed to the Generals and Commandants of the French army, in which he makes the following acknowledgment: "I am responsible for Sedan. The army fought heroically, with an enemy double its strength. After 14,000 had been killed or wounded I saw the contest was merely of desperation. The army's honor having been saved, I exercised my sovereign right and unfurled the flag of truce. It was impossible that the immolation of 60,000 men could save France. I obeyed a cruel, inexorable necessity. My heart was broken, but my conscience was tranquil."

EN ROUTE FOR THE JUBILEE.

The band of the Garde Republicaine, which is to assist at the world's Jubilee at Boston, sailed to-day on the steamship St. Laurent, from Havre for New York.

MISS NELLIE GRANT

was among the visitors present at the gallery of the French Assembly during the debate on Wednesday.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Madrid, May 25.—The new Ministry to be formed by Admiral Topete will be constituted as follow:—President of the Council and Minister of War, Admiral Topete; Minister of Justice, Groissard; Minister of Finance, Eidnazru; Minister of the Interior, Candau; Minister of the Colonies, Balaguer; Minister of Marine, Anleguer.

It is understood that Admiral Topete will soon be succeeded in his capacity as Minister of War by Marshal Serrano.

THE CARLISTS ACTIVE—PARDON OFFERED.

The Carlist bands, which were announced as having appeared in some of the provinces, and cut the telegraph wire, have not yet been suppressed. They are still active, and continue to sever railroad and telegraphic communication between various points. Marshal Serrano grants a full pardon to all the insurgents who voluntarily surrender to the authorities. On Saturday the Carlists in Biscay availed themselves of this clemency in large numbers. One band only remains in the mountains of Navarre.

THE TREATY.

London, May 27.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Gladstone expressed regret at the premature publication of the supplemental article, and intimated that the Americans were to blame in the matter. In reply to Disraeli's inquiries he said that the Government had been informed officially that the Senate of the United States had agreed to the new article. The amendments made thereunto had just been received and were under consideration of the Cabinet.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Despatches announcing the passage by the United States Senate of the resolution advising President Grant to negotiate for the additional article to the Treaty of Washington were received here yesterday. The effect of the favorable vote is seen in the market, for American securities this morning opened firmer. London journals comment at some length upon the result of the Senate's deliberations.

THE FENIANS.

The Government has determined to pardon the Fenians now remaining in prison, and they will shortly be released.

THE AMNESTY

offered by the Spanish Government to all engaged in the insurrectionary movement instigated by Don Carlos, is being accepted by nearly all the followers of that aspirant to the Spanish throne, and large numbers are daily arriving at the camp of Marshal Serrano at Bilboa. The Government proclamation offering amnesty includes all priests who took an active part in the insurrection. Many availed themselves of the privilege and returned to their allegiance. No further demonstrations from Carlists are anticipated, and the insurrection is believed to be thoroughly crushed.

NILSSON TO BE MARRIED.

Paris, May 28.—The Figaro announces, on what it claims to be the best authority, that Mlle. Christine Nilsson will be married to M. Rouzeaud, in this city, early in July.

MONEY AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS.

The month opens on a well supplied money market, but without any material improvement in business circles, or speculative action, and trade in almost every department remains quiet. The leading features in the market are unchanged, the supply being rather in excess of the demand in consequence of the dullness of trade. Call loans are in easy supply at 6 per cent. with exceptional cases at a fraction below that figure. Business paper is in moderate supply at 6 to 7 per cent. and very little is carried below that figure. New York funds are heavy, but indications favor an early change in the market.

In New York money continues in abundant supply and capitalists have much trouble in finding employment for their surplus balances. Call loans are freely offered in large sums at 4 per cent. on prime collaterals. The current rate for prime commercial paper is 7 to 7½ per cent.

The bank reserve shows a net gain of $2,426,575, and the banks now hold $9,815,675 above the legal requirements.

The movement in gold has been limited, the price closing at about 113¾.

The total shipments of specie from New York last week were $4,378, 679.

The Assistant Treasurer in New York paid out on Saturday $163,000 on account of interest, and $646,000 in redemption of 6¼ bonds.

Stocks are more active—Government bonds are more active, at improved prices, under the influences of the advancing market in London. The leading dividends paying securities are firm but without any speculative action.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co., have published after the lapse of several years a second edition of Donald G. Mitchell's (The Marvel) *My Farm of Edgewood*; which is very pleasant reading.

☞ *The Edinburgh Review* for April is received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, New York. The articles are Burn's Rome and the Campagna; The Royal Institution; Guizot's Memoir of the late Duc de Broglie; Miall on Disestablishment; Letters and Discoveries of Sir Charles Bell; Oceanic Circulation; Works of John Hookham Frere; Life and times of Lord Brougham; The Claims of the United States.

☞ *Blackwood's Magazine* for May is received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton street, New York, containing articles, tales, etc., entitled French Home Life; A True Reformer; Church Reform; The Maid of Sker. The Situation in France; Statesmen in and out of Parliament.

☞ Bradley's Ammonia Fertilizer, for florists use, is put up in tight tin cans of from two to five pounds each, and is a good thing for plants. Sold by Alfred Bridgeman & Son, 876 Broadway, New York.

☞ Burnett's Cocoaine stops falling of the hair.

White's Specialty for Dyspepsia will effect cure if tried faithfully. Sold by all druggists.

☞ To housekeepers and heads of families we commend the immediate purchase and use of the famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. It needs but a trial to assure them how much more palatable soups, fish and meats are made by a dessert spoonful of the Halford.

General Debility. In this complaint the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood. There is no remedy that will restore the health from debility like the Vegetine. It is nourishing and strengthening, purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, quiets the nervous system, acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action. It has never failed in this complaint.

☞ It is no joke, but a fact, that the Blanchard Churn is literally *an Automatic Butter Maker*. Try it for yourself. Send to any dealer in first class farm machinery for a circular,—or a churn.

☞ By the use of Atwood's Quinine Tonic Bitters, the whole system becomes restored to a healthy action. They are unequaled in their efficacy for the removal of stubborn cases of dyspepsia, colic, jaundice, nervous debility, loss of rest and appetite, and are the Spring medicine.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

For the week commencing June 2, 1872.

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises	Length of Days.
Sunday,	4 25	7 30	2 37	15 5
Monday,	4 25	7 31	3 01	15 6
Tuesday,	4 25	7 32	3 26	15 7
Wednesday,	4 24	7 32	3 59	15 8
Thursday,	4 24	7 33	sets.	15 9
Friday,	4 24	7 34	9 15	15 10
Saturday.	4 23	7 34	10 03	15 11

Marine Items.

DISASTERS, &c.

Brig Potomac, Brown, last reported at Isle de Los Jan. 20, is reported by cable as a total wreck at Rio Pongo, west coast of Africa. The P. was 146 tons, built at Bath, Me. in 1840.

The case of the steamer Nebraska and the English barque Mallard, which was towed into Halifax, has been compromised, the former receiving $16, 200 instead of $40,000, which was claimed.

WHALERS.

Ar at Yokohama April 21, barque Active, Campbell, from a cruise. Reports spoke March 3, off Salmon's Island, bark Orlando, Montrose, N Bedford, 18 mos out, 240 bbls sp oil.

Sld from Table Bay, CCH, April 2, W. A. Grozier, Chase, Provincetown.

Ar at N Bedford 20th, barque Orray Taft, Howland, Indian Ocean, St Helena Jan 30, with 730 bbls sp oil (30 bbls since leaving St Helena). Spoke March 27, lat 13 54 N, lon 37 04 W, sch Quickstep, Birch, Provincetown, 230 sp all told; April 18, lat 13 12 N, lon 44 17 W, barque Globe, Tripp, N Bedford, 15 bbls sp since leaving St Helena.

SPOKEN.

May 13, lat 40 N, lon 11 W, ship Pacific, Blanchard, from Cardiff May 9 for Callao.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

The wool market continues dull, and prices are without improvement. Buyers are shy, and demand concessions which are scarcely warranted by the commercial prospects and probable cost of wool in the future. Those who are not entirely bare of supplies are inclined to await developments in regard to the new clip and the final disposition of the tariff question by Congress. Nevertheless, the transactions in foreign have been considerable, including one or two large lots, and foot up larger than for several weeks past. This is probably owing to the fact that holders have been disposed to meet the views of buyers quite freely, and that offers from the latter have been accepted, that would not have been entertained a week or two ago. They are aware that if the tariff bill should pass in its present shape, the stocks of fine foreign wool now here might be duplicated at a somewhat lower cost, especially those colonial wools which at this stage of the season reach us by way of the English markets.

The general reduction of ten per cent., with the proposed repeal of the differential duties on indirect shipments from Australia, New Zealand, India, and other points east of the Cape of Good Hope, would give American buyers in London an advantage of some four or five cents gold per pound in the cost of these wools laid down here as compared with the present basis. This would probably lead to additional imports; and with a liberal supply of these foreign wools offering at moderate prices, for manufacturers to fall back upon, it would be impossible to restore the late extreme range for domestic during the season which is before us. But as the tariff now stands, the prices of foreign wools may be considered as having at length touched the hard bottom. The early arrivals from Australia and South America yielded a handsome margin of profit to the importers. But the decline of about 7@10c which has since taken place, added to the advance in gold, has nearly or quite obliterated this margin.

The series of public sales in London closed on the 11th inst. The French and other continental buyers—whose absence until near the close was a marked feature of these sales causing a decline of 2@3d in grease wools—finally came in at the last moment, competing briskly with each other for supplies. The result was a partial recovery of ½@1d in these wools, and the market at last accounts was very strong.

Only about 4,000 bales (Australian and New Zealand) were taken for the American markets, and these at an average price of 15@15½d. If these purchases come in under the present tariff, they will net importers a cost of 57@58 cents currency, laid down here; but if under the amended tariff as passed by the House of Representatives and awaiting concurrent action by the Senate, they will cost about 52@53c.

From California we learn that the market for Spring clip continues dull, though the gulf between buyers and sellers is gradually being narrowed, by concessions on the part of the latter. There have been considerable transactions lately at a range of 40@45c gold, and some very choice Northern clips are still held at 50c. The Eastern shipments have been very light as yet, on account of the conspicuous lack of margin. Consignors cannot get out whole, and pay their commissions, freight and insurance, short of 60@65c currency, and the lots thus far received here are held at these figures, but without buyers.

But some large holders in California prefer to ship rather than meet the views of buyers, provided they can have liberal advances and have their wool carried by our commission merchants until next Fall. The entire receipts at San Francisco, up to the 18th inst., foot up some 9,000,000 pounds, the bulk of which still remains on hand, and the stock is rapidly accumulating. The whole clip amounting to 12,000,000 pounds, will probably be in by the first of June.

From the West we learn that shearing has already begun, and is mostly finished in Texas, Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri, southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. But very little has been done in the way of marketing since the contract for wool on sheep's back made early in the season. At present there is great diversity in the views of buyers and sellers, with no immediate prospect of their coming together. A considerable portion of the Texas and Kentucky clips has already been consigned to this market.—*Com. Bulletin*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AWAY FROM HOME.

Those who in Summer love to roam,
Will by and by be leaving home;
Some going East—some going West,
And some elsewhere, as suits them best.
To express our wish in simple rhyme,
We hope they'll have a joyous time;
Be spared from accident and pain,
And safely all come back again.
We hope the Boys, before they go,
Will buy nice "Suits" of George Fenno,
Coat, Pants, Vest, Hat, and Shoes complete,
Corner of Beach and Washington Street. je1-1t

SOME THINGS WE LOVE.

We love to see an honest man,
Who did not overreach in trade;
Who will for others' welfare plan,
And who the helpless poor will aid.
We love to see a merchant who
The rich and poor alike will treat;
Who will to all alike be true,
And with a smile the meanest greet.
With all who goods of him would buy,
Like Geo. H. Richards, in Dock Square,
Whose name is sounded far and nigh;
Whom almost everybody knows
As the Great Dealer in Boys Clothes,
At 24 and 25 Dock Square. je1-1t

☞ NEW CARPET HALL for the sale of Carpets at low prices—*for cash only*—at 387 Washington Street, on the ground floor of the new marble building lately erected by the Mercantile Savings Institution. A fine selected stock of the most modern styles, from the best sources of supply, bought for cash, comprising many invoices at much under the market value. Brussels, Tapestries, Ingrains, Straw Carpets and Oil Cloths, and all articles usually kept in a first class carpet store. Purchasers will find it to their interest to visit my establishment, on account of the low prices, and the first class qualities and newest styles which I exhibit.

C. H. CROWELL,
New Marble Building,
my11-4t 387 Washington St., Boston.

☞ CANTON STRAW CARPETS. Don't buy trash when you can get the highest grades at such low prices at CROWELL'S New Carpet Hall, marble building, 387 Washington Street, Boston. my11-4t

☞ SOLID ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS for $2 per yard, at New Carpet Hall, marble front, 387 Washington St., Boston. my11-4t C. H. CROWELL.

☞ FLOOR OIL CARPETS of the best and most stylish grades, at the lowest prices, at CROWELL'S New Carpet Hall, 387 Washington Street, Boston. my11-4t

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

All good housekeepers use the Crescent Soap for cleaning house, knives, tin, copper, etc. It will leave a polish on the paint different from any other Soap.

For sale by all grocers. oct28-tf

☞ ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, at $1,25 per yard, at New Carpet Hall, marble front, 387 Washington St., Boston. my11-4t C. H. CROWELL.

☞ CARD. MR. JOHN GALVIN, with a grateful sense of the liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon him in the past, begs, with respect, to inform his friends and the public, that he has relinquished the Floral Business, hitherto carried on by him at No. 61 Tremont street, to his sons who will in the future carry on the business under the style of GALVIN BROTHERS. Nothing will be left undone by the new firm to attain thorough excellence in their specialties, and MR. JOHN GALVIN solicits for them a continuance of that patronage with which he has been so highly honored.

Boston, May 17, 1872. my25-4t

☞ Piles, Fistula, Tissues, Ulceration, and all diseases of the Bowels radically and permanently cured by *absorbtion*, without pain, danger, distress or detention from business. Epileptic Fits, *unfailingly cured*. Catarrh, Deafness and Blindness successfully treated. Nervous exhaustion completely restored by

DR. LIGHTHILL,
my18-4t 3 1-2 Beacon St., Boston.

SABBATH SERVICES. Rev. L. B. Eastman, 176 Tremont Street. Young people from the country, come. my18-4t

MARRIAGES.

In this city May 23, by Rev. William P. Tilden, Mr. Edward Lawrence, Jr., to Annie W., daughter of J. K. Fuller, Esq.

In Newtonville, Mass., May 22d, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. W. Wellman, D.D., assisted by Rev. James M. Bell, Mr. James H. Mason, of Southbridge, Mass., to Miss Anna M., daughter of Henry Breck of Newtonville.

In Bridgewater, Mass., May 23, by Rev. T. F. Wright, William G. Thacher of Boston Highlands to Elizabeth A., daughter of Samuel W. Bates of Bridgewater.

In Charlestown, May 22d, by Rev. William T. Stowe, Stephen G. Jones of Boston to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Hon. S. S. Willson of Charlestown.

DEATHS.

In this city, May 17th, Mrs. Mary E., widow of Calvin Richardson, Jr., 65 years, 6 months.

May 24, Mrs. Margaret M., wife of James L. Mills, 69 years, 7 months.

In Boston Highlands, May 24, Adaline Hartwell, wife of C. Henry St John.

In Newtonville, May 24, Francis G. Hill, 44 yrs 4 mos.

In Medford, May 23, Eliza Russell C. Ells, formerly of Lexington, Mass., 59 years, 3 months.

In Natick, May 17, Alice A., wife of William H. Bispham, 36 years, 2 months.

In Walpole, May 24, H. Louisa, wife of William Moore and daughter of the late Palmer Morey.

In Andover, May 23, Mrs Jennette M. Holt, widow of the late Solomon P. Holt and eldest daughter of Dea. Peter Smith, 46 years.

In Boston Highlands, May 26, Jonathan Hearsey, formerly of Cambridge, 77 years, 10 months.

In Chelsea, May 25, Ruth Smith, 54 years, 10 months.

In Cohasset, May 14, Mrs. Imogen L. Barker, 25 years.

In Framingham, May 25, Mary C. Hemenway, 27 years.

In Hanover N. H., Gardner W. Dewey, 46 years.

In Charlestown, May 25, Milton Daggett, 79 years.

In Brookline, May 24, William H. Whitney, 24 years.

In Chicago, May 24, on her way home from St. Paul, Miss Winnifred Wright, daughter of Elizur Wright, of Medford, Mass.

In Walpole, May 23, Mrs. Susan Johnson, 85 years.

In Gloucester, May 23, Mrs. Lucy Greenleaf, 86 years.

In Essex, Lucy, Widow of Henry Mutter, 87 years.

In Amesbury, Mr. Daniel Brick, 90 years, 4 months.

In Boston Highlands, May 28, Mrs. D. E., wife of Capt. Leonard W. Merrill, formerly of Portland, Me., 50 years.

In Melrose, May 27, Miss Nettie Fossett of Bristol, Me., 36 years.

In Hingham, May 27, Annie Derby, wife of Thomas C. Humphrey, 21 years, 10 days.

In Grafton, May 27, Hannah Kingsbury, wife of Capt. Benjamin Kingsbury, 68 years.

In Plymouth, Mass., May 28, Allen Danforth, Esq. 76 years.

In Peabody, Kansas, May 18, Joseph Henry Noyes 37 years, 11 days.

Cattle Markets.

Brighton, Watertown, Medford.

For the Week Ending Thursday, May 30.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman.

Amount of Stock at market:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Store Pigs.	Fat Hogs.	Veals.
This week	2662	3557	800	11400	1570
Last Week	2905	3622	500	9100	1570

Left over from last week........................

Droves of Cattle and Sheep.

New Hampshire.
J M Glidden...... 2
B Dow......... 8 17
J W Taylor...... 11 47
Pike&Crafts...... 10 40
A M Bowen...... 4
S F Bonifer...... 8
P H Aldrich...... 7

Vermont.
L Hastings...... 16
A C Kibling...... 6
Geo Baldwin...... 10
J Gale...... 2 80
Houghton&Wilcox 3
Hastings, Campbell & Co...... 19
O E Taylor...... 2
F F Brady...... 10 2
C Bailey...... 2

Massachusetts.
W H Bardwell...... 93
G W Jones...... 7 31
L Stearns...... 150

N Day...... 21

Western States.
A N Monroe...... 668
D G Stevens...... 34
Walsh&Heath...... 94
A White...... 66 380
J Baldwin...... 17
W Scollans...... 732
Hathaway&Swift... 92
Farrel& Barnes...... 80
Fitch& McMurtry.. 298
L Salisbury...... 37
Swift&Monroe...... 143
Scollans& McFlynn 58
Hunter&Monroe... 32
Monroe&Thompson 85
G W Hollis...... 1800
A G Heath...... 206

Canada.
J C Hamilton...... 45 74
J McParland...... 10
J Young...... 30

BEEF CATTLE.

PRICES PER HUNDRED POUNDS THE TOTAL WEIGHT

A few premium bullocks	@
That commonly called extra	7½@ 7¾
First quality, good oxen, best steers, &c.	6¾@ 7¼
Second quality, or good, fair beef	6¼@ 6½
Third quality, lighter young cattle, cows, &c.	4¾@ 5¾
Poorest grade of coarse cows, bulls, &c.	3½@ 4½
Brighton Hides, per lb	@ 9
Brighton Tallow, per lb	6 @ 6½
Country Hides, per lb	@ 9
Country Tallow, per lb	5 @ 5½
Calf Skins, per lb	@ 20
Wool Skins, each	$3 00 4 25
Lamb Skins, each	$0 00 0 50
Sheep Skins, each	$3 25@4 00
Dairy Skins each	$1 00@1 25
Sheared Sheep Skins each	25

The larger portion of beef cattle are sold by the pound, live weight, there being but a few cattle sold by the old system, at a shrinkage. Nearly all the cattle markets, have adopted that system which gives much better satisfaction to both buyers and sellers. A few of the Northern cattle are sold by the pound live weight.

The trade this week did not open so active as it has for several weeks past. The number from the west although large was not so large as that of last week, and the quality upon an average was poorer. There were several hundred Texas cattle among them. On account of a smash up on the Railroad between Springfield and Dalton a part of the cattle trains were delayed and did not get in until noon Tuesday. The supply of northern cattle in market was light. Some from the Connecticut River districts were very fat and nice, taken by J. S. Taylor upon private terms. There has been but a few cattle sold for more than 7¾c ℔ lb this week. There were no cattle in market from Maine, buyers being in market purchasing beef cattle for the Portland and other market, some of the best lots being bought to go east.

SALES OF CATTLE AT BRIGHTON.

A. N. Monroe sold 86 to Cook average weight 1282 lbs at 7c ℔ lb live weight; 44 to Cook average weight 1335 lbs at 7¼c ℔ lb live weight; 17 to Kain average weight 1243 lbs at 7¼c live weight; 32 to Cook average weight 1191 lbs at 7¼c ℔ lb live weight; 50 to Zoller at 1277 lbs at 7¼c ℔ lb live weight; 42 to Davis average weight, 1112 lbs at 7c ℔ lb live weight; 32 to Kimball & Co. average weight 1510 lbs at 7½c ℔ lb live weight; 50 to Dana at 7¼c live weight, average weight 1364.

Heath & Monroe sold 14 to Valpy average weight 1518 lbs at 7c live weight; 17 to Davis average weight 1208 lbs at 7c ℔ lb, live weight; 10 to Davis average weight 1196 lbs at 6¾ live weight; 22 to Gunsenhisen average weight 1195 lbs at 6¾c ℔ lb live weight.

Munroe & Hunter sold 16 to Plummer average weight 1331 lbs at 7¼c ℔ lb live weight.

Monroe & Thompson sold 6 to Howard average weight 1186; 14 to Kirby average weight 1254 lbs at 7c ℔ lb live weight.

Munroe & Swift sold 94 to Dana at 7c live weight, average weight 1185 lbs.

A. White sold 30 to Chamberlain average weight 1270 lbs at 7¼c ℔ lb live weight.

J. B. Cook & Co. sold 12 to Batchelder average weight 1328 at 7¼c live weight; 27 to Borden average weight 1264 at 7c ℔ lb live weight.

W. Scollans sold 14 to Jackson average weight 1344 lbs; 24 to Kain average weight 1354 lbs at 7¼c ℔ lb live weight: 32 to Sanders & Co. average weight 1327 at 7¼c live weight; 34 to Chamberlain average weight 1290 lbs at 7c ℔ lb live weight; 16 to Learned average weight 1496 at 7c ℔ lb live weight; 6 to Learned average weight 1878; 5 to Cook average weight 1792 lbs at 7¼c live weight; 50 to Dana average weight 1324 lbs at 7¼c ℔ lb live weight.

Hathaway & Swift sold 29 to Wilkins average weight 1321 lbs at 7¼c ℔ lb live weight; 17 to Lovitt average weight 1144 lbs at 6¾c ℔ lb live weight; 23 to Lovitt average weight 1122 lbs at 6¾c ℔ lb live weight,; 41 to Davis average weight 1142 lbs at 7c live weight; 18 to Cogshall average weight 1245 lbs at 7¼c ℔ lb live weight; 10 to Martin & Brownell average weight 1257 at 7¼c live weight.

Fitch & McMurtry sold 6 to Lyndes average weight 1320 lbs at 7¼c ℔ lb; 30 to Brock average weight 1386 at 7¼c live weight; 31 to Horrigan average weight 1127 at 7¼c live weight; 16 to Richardson average weight 1254 at 7¼c live weight; 30 to Luton average weight 1216 lbs at 6¾c live weight; 20 to Stimson average weight 1360 at 7¼c ℔ lb live weight.

WORKING OXEN.

There are but a few pairs in market and not much call for them until cattle come in more freely from Maine there will be but a few workers in market. G. L. Rossiter sold 1 pr. gwt. 7 ft 2 in, $240. J. D. Hosmer, 1 pr. gwt. 7 ft. 6 in. $230; 1 pr. gwt. 6 ft. in.; coarse ones 100; 1 pr. 6 ft. 6 in. $55; 1 pr. 7 ft. 2 in. $185; 1 pr. 7 ft. 4 in, $225.

MILCH COWS.

Extra $55 to $90; ordinary $20 to $50; store cows $16 to $55 ℔ head; but a few extra cows in market, many of the cows that are in a fair condition are bought up to slaughter.

STORE CATTLE.

None at market except working oxen and milch cows, most of the small cattle sold for beef.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There were no wool sheep from the west, all sheared ones costing at Brighton from 7¾ to 8½c ℔ lb, the supply from the north was light. We quote sales of 200 sheared yearlings, average weight, 65 lbs, at 7c, 68 old sheep, average weight 65 lbs at 7c; 30 wood sheep at 10c; 47 sheared sheep, average weight 57 lbs, at 9½c ℔ lb.

SWINE.

Store Pigs Wholesale 7@8; Retail 7@9; Columbia City Pigs 8c ℔ lb; Fat Hogs 11400 in market, prices 5@5¼c ℔ lb.

WATERTOWN MARKET.

Cattle.—We find a little more doing in Northern Cattle than last week, as there were more buyers present that seemed willing to purchase. The supply was somewhat larger, but too light to call but few city butchers to the grounds. Not enough change in prices to alter quotations. Good Cattle sell easy. Many of the arrivals were Oxen that farmers have used for spring work. J. W. Taylor sold 2 Oxen at 10c ℔ lb, D W, to dress 1100 lbs each; 2 Oxen to dress 1000 lbs each, at 10c ℔ lb, D W; 7 three year old Steers to dress 700 lb each at 9c ℔ lb, D W. F. F. Brady sold 3 Steers at 10c ¼ shrink; 2 fat Cows at 9c ℔ lb, D W, or $130; 2 Steers that weighed live 3400 lbs at 9¼c ℔ lb, D W. G. W, Jones sold 2 Cows to dress 1000 lbs each at 9c; 3 Cattle at 10c ℔ lb, D W. J. Batchelder sold 14 Oxen at 9¾c ℔ lb, D W. B. Dow sold 8 Oxen to dress 900 lbs each at 9¼c ℔ lb, D W. O. E. Taylor sold 1 fat Cow at $50 or 8¼c ℔ lb, D W.

Sheep.—Receipts 1071 head from this section. The demand is only moderate; butchers are not really depending upon Sheep, as veals are plenty. Prices remain at old rates. There were no lots in market that were especially attractive. Rice & Livingston sold 200 sheared yearlings at 7c ℔ lb; J. Young sold 30 wool Sheep at 10c ℔ lb, L Fairbanks sold 47 sheared Sheep at 6¾c ℔ lb, average 57 lbs.

Poultry.—Live Poultry arrives freely. Receipts nearly 4 tons, consisting of Turkeys, Geese and Fowl. For best Canada Turkeys 20c ℔ lb was obtained. Fowl as last noticed. Best lots of extra Turkeys 20c ℔ lb; prime lots 18 @ 19c ℔ lb; good 17 @ 17½c ℔ lb; medium 16½ @ 16¾c ℔ lb; poor to medium 16c ℔ lb.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

Beef Cattle.—The market this week opened rather earlier than last week, and some few sales were effected at about the rates of last week, but later, when it got fairly under way, there were signs of weakness, and it became very dull. As it progressed, very tardily, prices gave way ¼@½c ℔ lb, as compared with the sales of last week, and the larger part of the offerings were closed out last evening at the decline above indicated. The general quality of the offerings this week was superior to that of last week, there being very few common cattle on the market.

Prices to-day for beef cattle ranged as follows: Best Beeves $7 37@8 12½; that generally rated first quality $6 12@7 37; medium or good fair quality $5 25@6 12; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows $4 75@5 25; inferior and lowest grades of cattle 3 50@4 50—general average of the market $6 75; extreme range of prices $3 00@8 00. Most of the sales were from $6 00 to $7 37½ per 100 lbs.

Sheep.—The receipts of this week were large again, exceeding in number even in arrivals of last week, and in excess of the demand, which is only fair for good, while common sheep are very dull. There are very few wool sheep on the market. Prices have given way under the heavy supply, and at the close of the market quotations continue to have a downward tendency. We quote sheared at 5@6c, and wool sheep 7@8c ℔ lb gross. Lambs—in fair demand: we quote $3 00@5 00 per head as to size and quality.

Hogs.—The market during this week has been running in about the same rut in which it has coursed for several weeks past, keeping along in the even tenor of its way, prices neither receding or advancing. The supply of corn fed hogs has been quite fair and the demand good; stillers are not so plentiful, and slow of sale. We quote corn-fed hogs at 6 00@6 50, and still fed at 5 50@6 ℔ 100 lbs.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Cattle.—The week opened quiet, and a shade lower, the receipts during Monday and Tuesday being largely in excess of the demand. During the last half of the week, however, the receipts were less excessive and prices recovered to some extent, the yards being in a measure cleared of the best droves. There was little or no change in the character of trade on Friday. The average quality was not as good as on the previous days of the week, yet shippers bought to a fair extent, and at the close of the day there were but a few droves of really good steers left over. The character of the eastern markets during the week was not calculated to infuse confidence here, and yet, fortunately for feeders and country shippers, prices have suffered but a slight decline. In fact, really ripe graded stock was little if any off at the close of the week. There were a few droves on sale during the week that really were a credit to the parties that fattened them, and the prices that were realised show the advantage to be derived by our western farmers and stock feeders in improving the blood of their stock, and properly fattening it before placing it on the market. Well fattened ½ and ¾ Durhams of 1,300 to 1,700 lbs averages, sold during the week at $6 75@7, while native blood stock of equal weights ranged at $5 87½@6 35. There was an abundance of grades on sale, and yet the supply was much smaller than for some weeks past, hence there were but a few sales below $4 50, the ruling range of the week being $6 25@6 50 for choice native blood steers; $5 90@6 15 for prime second class, and $5 25@5 75 for medium to good fleshy steers. The demand for butcher's stuff and stock steers was only fair, and for the latter prices ranged at $4@5 12½ as to weight and condition.

Hogs.—The feeling during the first half of the past week was most unsatisfactory for sellers, and it was with the utmost exertions that large accumulation could be prevented. Later in the week, there was a most decided improvement, both in demand and values, the bulk of the sales being at $4 25 to 4 30 for smooth lots; $4 15 to $4 20 for good grades, and $4@4 10 for common to medium. Very few sales were made below $4 15, while a few selected lots, drovers found purchasers at $4 25. The demand on Saturday was good at the above figures, and with the exception of a few car loads of rough stock the pens were well cleared. The condition of prices during the present week will depend on the number sent forward more than to any other circumstance.

Sheep.—The receipts, as compared with the preceding weeks of the season, were meagre, and prices under a good local demand were steady at $7@8 27½ for choice (woolen) fair to good lots at $6@6 75, and 5 50@5 75 for medium. Shorn stock sold at $4@5 for good to choice, and $3@3 75 for common. Lambs sold by the head at $3@4 50 as to condition. The demand was fair at the above figures, and on Saturday the market closed quiet.—*Prairie Farmer*.

ALBANY MARKET.

Beeves.—The market opened on Thursday with a good supply of cattle, but it was characterised with not the usual degree of animation. There was a good attendance of local buyers on that day, but owing in part to the quality of stock, and the stringent feelings and expectations of holders, no activity was manifested. The sales of that day did not exceed 600 head, which comparatively speaking, is a small number with so large an attendance of local Rhode Island and Connecticut buyers. The supply, although good in numbers, was a point of quality much below that of last week, hence the difference in the views of buyers who were ill disposed to pay the price asked. The market closed tame, and on Friday scarcely an improvement in the trade was noticeable. Throughout the week there has been a good attendance of buyers, but no marked degree of activity has been exhibited. Cattle are wanted, and dealers in them are anxious to obtain them, but they are unwilling to pay the ruling market price for them for they do not feel that there is any profit in them. The same feeling that was exhibited yesterday prevailed to-day, even with a full attendance of New York buyers. There was even to be seen on the lanes this morning a full attendance of Brighton dealers, many of whom were closely watching the movements of New Yorkers, and checkmating them when an opportunity occurred.

The cheapest large herd of cattle sold in the market this week was gobbled up by a leading Brighton dealer, and good judges predicted that they would realize him a few hundred dollars profit. While being driven to the scale they elicited a marked degree of attention on account of their uniformity of weight and cleanly appearance.

The market opened at a decline of ¼c ℔ lb, live weight, and its ruling has been steady. One or two forced sales show a still further decline, but they were not of sufficient magnitude to have more than a passing notice. Most of the leading regular dealers disposed of their stock at the current prices, and although the lanes did not exhibit any marked degree of activity the yards exhibited a steady depletion. Cattle are being wanted all over this section of the country, North South, East and even West and within a few miles of Utica. Such has been our experience of this week's market. There will be no cattle left over here this week, and the New Yorkers who have been holding back in the expectation of obtaining commission stock are destined to go home empty handed. The fact they realized to-day at a late hour, and not until after Brighton dealers had obtained possession of the largest and best herds in the market.

RECEIPTS—The following are the receipts of the week in car loads, taken from the books of the Central railroad

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs
Sunday	49	5	42
Monday	34	4	47
Tuesday	16	8	19
Wednesday	119		50
Thursday	197	6	8
Friday	103	11	23
Saturday	44	3	47
Total	562	37	236

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts at this market over the Central Railroad for the week ending noon to-day and previous, estimating cattle 17 head to the car; sheep 200, and hogs 100.

	This week.	Last week.	Total since Jan. 1.
Beeves	9,554	8,891	142,239
Sheep	7,400	5,000	250,000
Hogs	23,600	19,000	488,100

We correct our table of comparative value to correspond with the main ruling of the market this week:

	This week.	Last week
Premium	$7 12@7 37	$7 25@7 62
Extra	6 75@ 7 00	7 00@7 12
First quality	6 00@ 6 75	6 00@6 75
Second quality	5 50@ 6 00	5 50@6 00
Third quality	4 25@ 5 25	4 25@5 25
Inferior	4 00@ 4 25	4 00@4 25

Milch Cows.—Receipts large, supply numbering over 100 head of fair to good, with but little if any demand. In fact the market rules dull, for speculators do not want them at the valuation, and there is no demand for the South. We quote nominally at $35@80 as the range for all.

Sheep.—Are scarce, and the market rules ¼c higher than last week. The receipts have been of about an average quality, and most of them were taken for the East. Unshorn, 6½@7¼c. is the ruling of the market for fair to good, though a few extra were taken at 8c.; but the sale has been mainly of a retail character. No lambs have as yet been received.

Hogs.—Receipts continue liberal, but nothing doing in this line. They were fed and watered here and sent forward in first hands.—*Albany Journal*.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Receipts of the week—7500 Beeves, 17,000. Sheep, and Lambs. 31,000 Hogs. *Beeves* 1@½c lower on the week, range 10@13c; *Sheep* lower at 6c@8c; lambs 12@13½. *Hogs*—live 4 37½@4 37½; dressed 5½@5½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Beef Cattle.—Market dull and prices are lower; about 2000 head sold at 5 50@8 00 ℔ 100 lbs for common to extra. Cows and calves were steady; sales of springers at 50@65, and fresh cows at 55@70 per head. Sheep were steady; sales of common to good at 8@9¼c and choice at 10@10½c ℔ lb gross. Hogs were dull and weak; receipts 8200 head; sales of corn fed at $6 75@7 00 ℔ 100 lbs net.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET.

Sperm is in good demand, and sales have been made of 1400 bbls prime in parcels at $1 50 ℔ gal. *Whale* is quiet, sales being 100 bbls Northern on private terms for manufacture.

SALES OF STOCKS.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman.

Gold	114
Eastern R. R.	105¼
Boston & Maine	140¼
Boston & Lowell	120
Fitchburg	138½
Boston & Albany	149
Boston & Providence	151
Old Colony & Newport	110
Metropolitan	71½
Blackstone Bank	116
Suffolk Bank	145¼
Atlas Bank	115½
New England Bank	142¼
Eliot Bank	121½
Shawmut	128
Atlantic Bank	134½
Webster	105½

Reported expressly for the Ploughman.

BOSTON KITCHEN MARKET.

For the week ending May 30, 1872.

RETAIL PRICES.

INSIDE QUINCY MARKET.

Beef, &c. *Corrected by E. Holden & Son, Nos. 49 & 51.*		Pork, Lard, &c. *Corrected by Flint & Richards, No. 28.*	
Sirloin Steak, ℔ lb	.30 @33	Fresh Pork, ℔ lb	..10 @12
Rump Steak	...33 @35	Clear Salt Strips	...10 @12
Round Steak	...23 @25	Sliced Hams	@
Rib Roast	....20 @25	Single Hams	...13 @14
Chucks, &c	....12 @16	Corned Shoulders	.. 9 @10
Tripe	@14	Briskets	..... 9 @10
Beef Liver	@10	Smoked Shoulders	. 9 @10
Beef Tongue	@18	Smoked Ribs	.... 9 @10
Corned Beef	@12	Sausages	@12
Smoked Beef	....20 @25	Pigs' Feet	@10
Beef Tongue, salt	@20	Lard	@10

Butter, Cheese, &c. *Corrected by C. C. Chamberlin & Co., Nos. 79 & 81.*		Veal & Mutton. *Corrected by Hiscox & Son Nos. 9 & 11.*	
Butter, new lump	..40 @55	Veal, Leg	....20 @25
Tub, new prime	...35 @40	Veal, Shoulder	@12½
Tub, new 2d qual	..28 @30	Lamb, Spring, qr2 00@4 00	
Cheese, Factory	...20 @	Mutton, Legs	....14 @25
Cheese Farm	.....15 @18	Mutton, Shoulder	.12½@
Eggs, Cape, doz	...20 @		
Eggs, Eastern	....18 @		

Poultry, Game, &c.

Corrected by N. Robbins, Nos. 33 & 35.

Grouse, ℔ pr	1 25 @1 25	Partridges, pr.	.. @
Quail, ℔ doz	@	Pigeons,	2 00@2 50
Hare, none	@		
Rabbits, none.	@	Wild Squabs, doz	1 00 @1 50
Chickens, sp. lb	40 @ 50	Ducks, Mallard ℔ pair	@
Old Fowls	25 @ 30		
Turkeys	30 @ 33	Teel, ℔ pair	@
Geese.....none	@	Snipe, ℔ doz	..3 00 @4 50
R. I. Ducks, pr.	@	Brant, ℔ pair	1 25 @2 00
Antelope, ℔ lb.	@	Venison	.. @ ..

Fish, &c.

Corrected by Walker & Rich, Nos. 113 and 117.

Bass, ℔ lb	@ 17	Mackerel, Spanish, ℔ lb	@
Blue Fish	@ 12½		
Clams, ℔ gal	@1 00	Oysters, solid, ℔ gallon	@1 60
Cod, fresh, lb	@ 8		
Cusk	8 @ 10	Perch, ℔ doz	@ 20
Eels, ℔ lb	12 @ 15	Pickerel	17 @ 20
Haddock, fresh	@ 7	Quohaugs, solid, ℔ quart.	@ 50
Haddock, new, Smoked	@ 12	Salmon, fresh	@ 50
Halibut, fresh.	12½@ 15	Salmon, Pickled	@ 20
Halibut, new, Smoked	@ 17	Salmon, new, Smoked	@ 25
Halibut Fins, lb	@ 12	Scollops, ℔ qt	@ 40
Herring, Salt, ea	@ 3	Shad, each	20 @ 40
Herring, new, Smoked	@ 30	Smelts	@ 12½
		Tautaug	@ 10
Lobsters, ℔ lb.	@ 8	Tongues and Sounds	@ 12
Mackerel, fresh each	12 @ 17	White Perch	@ 12½

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected by Hiland, Smith & Co., Nos. 97 and 99.

FRUIT.		VEGETABLES.	
Apples, ℔ p'k.	.. @1 00	Beets, ℔ bush.	75 @1 00
Apples, Baldwins, ℔ pk	.. @ ..	Beans, white, ℔ peck	1 00 @1 25
Apples, Russet.	75 @1 00	Beans, sh'd, qt,	@
Apples, dried lb	8 @ 17	Cabbages, h'd	20 @ 30
Bananas, ℔ doz	1 00 @1 50	Carrots, ℔ bus.	1 25 @1 50
Strawberries ℔ box	25 @ 35	Cauliflowers	@
		Corn, Green, dz	@
Cocoanuts, ea	8 @ 10	Cucumbers, ea.	14 @ 20
Cranberries, pk	1 00 @1 75	Green Herbs bu	@ 18
Grapes, ℔ lb	@	Lettuce, ℔ hd.	8 @ 12
Grapes. Catawba, ℔ lb	@	Limes, pickled, ℔ gal	@
Grapes, Black Hamburg, lb	2 00 @3 00	Onions, peck	37 @ 50
		Onions, Potato, ℔ bush	@
Grapes, Malaga	@	Pickles, ℔ gal.	50 @
Lemons, ℔ doz	20 @ 30	Pickles, Martinoes, ℔ gal	@ 60
Oranges, Havana, ℔ doz.	@	Potatoes, pk	25 @ 37
Oranges, Messina, ℔ doz	25 @ 50	Potatoes, sweet,	
Peaches, lb can	30 @ 40	Radishes, bun.	12 @ 20
Peaches, crate.	@	Spinach, ℔ pk.	@ 25
Pears, table, dz.	@	Squashes, Marrow, ℔ bbl	@
Pears, cooking, ℔ peck	@	Squashes, Hubbard, ℔ bbl.	@
Raspberri's, box	@	Turnips, bush.	@1 25
Whortleberries, ℔ can	25 @ 37	Tomatoes, new, ℔ crate	@1 50
Jersey Peas pk	75 @1 00		
String beans, pk	1 00 @1 25	Tomatoes, can.	@

WHOLESALE PRICES.

INSIDE QUINCY MARKET.

Beef. *Corrected by E. Holden & Son, Nos. 49 & 51.*		Pork, Lard, &c. *Corrected by Flint & Richards, No. 29.*	
Beef, Mess, ℔ bbl cash	...16 00 @18 00	Pork, Boston ex. clear, bbl	17 50 @18 50
Beef, family, ℔ bbl	...16 00 @18 00	Boston No. 1 ℔ bbl	.....17 50 @18 50
Tongues, bbl	33 00 @34 00	Boston No. 2	17 00 @17 50
		Ohio ex. clear	16 00 @17 00
		Ohio clear	..16 00 @16 50
		Ohio mess	...14 00 @15 00
		Ohio prime	...11 00 @12 00
		Lard, ℔ lb	9 @ 10
		Ohio leaf	9 @ 10
		Hams, Boston ℔ lb	11 @ 12
		Hogs, whole	6¾ @ 6½

Veal and Mutton. *Corrected by Hiscock & Son, Nos. 9 & 11.*	
Calves ℔ lb.	8 @ 14
Sheep ℔ lb.	7 @ 15
Sp'g Lambs ℔ hd	6 @ 14 00

Fruits & Vegetables. *Corrected by Hiland, Smith & Co., No. 97.*		Butter, Cheese, Eggs. *Corrected by C. C. Chamberlin & Co., No. 79.*	
Apples,	4 50 @ 7 00	BUTTER.	
Beans, white ℔ bush	3 00 @ 3 50	Lump, new.	30 @
		Tub, prime,	30 @ 31
Beans, pea, ℔ bush	3 75 @ 4 00	Fair to good new	25 @ 28
		Common	15 @ 20
Cranberries, Count'y, bbl	7 00 @10 00	Bakers', ℔ lb	10 @ 14
Cape ℔ bbl.	10 00 @16 00	CHEESE.	
Lemons, box	3 00 @ 4 50		
Oranges, hun Havana	3 00 @ 5 00	Factory	@ 14
Messina, box	3 00 @ 4 50	Factory 2d do	12 @ 13
Onions, bbl	2 50 @ 2 75	Farmers' ex.	10 @ 13
Potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 00 @ 2 75	Farmers' ord	6 @ 8
Pickles, bbl	10 00 @17 00	EGGS.	
Squash, Hub. ℔ cwt	7 50 @ 8 50	Eggs, fresh	15 @ 17
		Eggs, limed.	

BOSTON HAY MARKET.

RETAIL.

Country Hay, per hundred	2 00@3 10
Salt Hay, per ton	25 00@30 00
Straw, per hundred	1 50@ 1 75

WHOLESALE.

Eastern, pressed, per ton	30 00@36 00

SEED MARKET.

Corrected by J. Breck & Son, 51 & 52 North Market St.

Barley, ℔ bush	..1 25@1 50	Hungarian Grass Seed, ℔ bush	..2 75@3 00
Buckwheat, ℔ bushl	25@1 50	Millet, ℔ bush	..2 00@2 75
Clover, White Dutch	45@ 50	Red Top, ℔ sack	4 50@4 75
Clover, Red, ℔ lb	10 @ 11	R. I. Bent Grass ℔ bush	@3
Flax Seed	......4 00@4 50	Spring Rye, ℔ bush	@
Fowl Meadow, ℔ bush	.......4 00@4 50	Wheat, Spring, ℔ bush	@
Herds Grass, ℔ bush	......3 50@3 75	Orchard Grass, bush	3 50@4 00
Alsike Clover	45@		

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

Hon. Amasa Walker presided at the meeting of this Society, Monday, and in an opening speech advocated the fixed establishment of a court of Nations, like the present Geneva Tribunal. The annual report was presented by Rev. J. B. Miles, Corresponding Secretary, which reflects gratefully upon the recent negotiations in the interest of peaceful arbitration, and conclude that it was a message to the Society to go on. Receipts for the year:—Donations, $5530 10; legacies, $3040; permanent funds, $1071; publications, $2461 26. Total, $12,102 36. Total expenditures were made to balance, and the indebtedness of the Society was reduced $711 71, its present indebtedness being $1081 14. The annual election resulted in the choice of the old Board with a few changes. Dr Howard Malcolm is President. A series of resolutions were read by the Secretary. The resolutions contained expressions of congratulation on the continuance of peace, welcomed the Peace Jubilee, and hailed the action of the two great countries who were endeavoring to settle their difficulties amicably, with pleasure. The action of Congress in regard to the supplementary Treaty was also considered a subject of congratulation. The formation of an International Congress was advocated. The resolutions were adopted. The annual meeting was announced by the Secretary to occur on the evening of June 16.

BOSTON SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The annual business meeting of this Society was held Monday, the President, Henry Edmonds, in the chair. The following is an abstract of the report of the Treasurer, Thomas D. Quincy: Expended—There was a balance last year due Treasurer, $1052 43; paid salaries of Chaplain and two other efficient persons who visit and labor for the good of seamen $3500; less received from American Seamen's Friend Society, $1000, $2500; paid for board, clothing, etc., for destitute seamen, $560; books for seamen, expenses at Salem and Marriners' Church, repairs at Church and Home, with interest, etc., paid $2125 35; total expenditures, $6477 78. Received the past year from individuals, churches, etc., $1715 65; for interest and rents, $1241; total receipts, $2956 65. Now due Treasurer, $3521 13. It will be seen that the amount expended for seamen and others, exceeds largely the income, but wishing to obey the command to do good as we have opportunity, and in hopes of more generous contributions from the public, the labors of the Society are continued. The report was accepted and the old Board of officers were unanimously re-elected, viz.:—President, Henry Edmonds; Vice President, Joseph C. Tyler; Secretary, Fred A. Benson; Treasurer, Thomas D. Quincy.

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY.

This meeting was held Monday, Hon. Albert Fearing in the chair. According to the Treasurer's report the receipts from all sources were $38,192 24, and the expenditures $27,867 89. The work of the Trustees has been very prosperous. During the year there have been issued from the depository 9917 copies of the whole Bible; 13,204 copies of the New Testament; 5253 of the Testament and psalms; 1996 portions of the Testament; 2054 of the Psalms; 612 of Proverbs; in all 33,036 volumes; 8587 volumes have been given away. The cost of the gratuitous issues have been $2929 29. A colporteur in Canada has visited 792 families, 305 of whom were Catholics, and 60 liquor dealers; another in Plymouth county has called on 3284 families. Hon. Samuel A Walley, President, and the old officers were re-elected except Rev. A. H. Vinton and Hon. Wm. Hyde, Vice-Presidents, and Rev. W. F. Mallalieu, Trustees, who are newly elected.

MASSACHUSETTS CONGREGATIONAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

By the report of the Treasurer and the Committee, submitted Monday, it appears that this Society has $181,000 worth of property and has distributed $10,500 to fifty six widows and children of deceased ministers during the year, and $1070 have been donated to the convention fund for the same purpose. The following officers were elected: President, Hon. John Amory Lowell; Vice President, Hon. John T. Bigelow; Secretary, Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D.; Treasurer, Geo. H. Kuhn; Counsellors, Rev. Dr. Blagden, Hon. Albert Fearing, Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, W. H. Emmons, Hon. Abbott Lawrence; Committee on Appropriations, Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Rev. Dr. Geo. E. Ellis, Rev Mr. Means and the Treasurer; Committee on Accounts, Wm. T. Andrews, Nathaniel Thayer and H. B. Rogers.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its anniversary Monday. Rev. J. L. Taylor, D. D., presided in the place of the President. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Wellman, of Newton. The old Board of Officers were re-elected with the exception of J. M. Pinkerton, who was elected Vice President, and Mellen Chamberlain, as Director. The Treasurer's report stated that the balance on hand at the beginning of the year was $1577,89; receipts, $32,742.95; expenses, $29,919,37; balance on hand, $4401,57. The Society has assisted 361 young men, in 35 colleges, during the last year. A committee of conference with the College Society was appointed.

MINISTERIAL UNION.

This meeting was held Monday. Rev. A. K. Tilden presided. The report of Rev. S. W. McDaniel, the Secretary, showed that $118,36 were in the Treasurer's hands and that the general attendance during the year had been good. The officers for the year ensuing were then chosen:—President, Rev. H. C. Badger; Vice Presidents, Rev. J. C. Lovering, H. H. Barnes; Secretary, Rev. Samuel McDaniel; Treasurer, Rev. Adams Ayer. The annual address was then delivered by Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol, D. D., upon "The Logic of Unity."

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual business meeting of the American Unitarian Association was held on Tuesday, in the Hall of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, corner of Bedford and Chauncy streets.

The Treasurer, Mr. Arthur T. Lyman, presented his annual report. The balance of cash on hand from last year was $7160 73. The amount of donations was $86,761 19; amount received on account of temporary investments $91,700, and the total amount of receipts $221,122 56. The expenditures, including $25,000 paid on account of Unity Church, Chicago, amount to $217,809 69, leaving a balance of $3313 87 on hand. The balance of temporary investments amount to $18,918 75, and the several funds of the society amount to $63,140 00. The report of the Executive Committee was then read by the Secretary.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the American Congregational Association was held Thursday. It was called to order by Hon. Edward S. Tobey, of Boston, and prayer was offered by Dr. J. W. Chickering. The annual report of the Board of Directors was presented by Dr. L. P. Langworthy, the Secretary. At the close of last year there had been paid on the estates at the corner of Beacon and Somerset streets, on which the denominational headquarters are to be built, the sum of $150,000, which is about one half of their original cost. As yet but one out of the five churches of the denomination have contributed to forward the work. It has been decided to hold a fair in October, to promote the public interest in this work, to create a greater intimacy among the members of the Congregational churches and to increase the resources. The Library Committee, through their Chairman, Rev. A. L. Quint, reported that the whole number of books added this year was 383, including valuable works, and 5440 pamphlets. The assets of the society are to day $181,000 against $159,000 of the year previous. A fraction over $100,000 has been paid upon the estates purchased, which includes principal and interest, and the available resources of the treasury are $81,259.

DISASTROUS HURRICANES IN MISSOURI AND LOUISIANA.—*St. Louis, May 28.*—Special dispatches from Versailles and other points in Southwest Missouri say that a terrible tornado passed over Morgan county on Saturday evening. On the farms of Avery Fisher and others houses, barns, orchards, fences, etc., were completely destroyed. Jacob Blosser and child were killed and Mrs. Blosser, Avery Fisher, his wife and twelve others were wounded, only five of whom are expected to recover. In the vicinity of Florence a great number of houses, barns, etc., were destroyed. At Verona, on Sunday night, there was a heavy fall of rain, which flooded a large part of the town and carried away a railroad bridge and a long stretch of the railroad track. The house of George Greenlock was swept away and himself, wife and child, were drowned in the valley of Spring River. Immense damage was done, whole farms being completely ruined. At Springfield and its vicinity the rain fell in torrents the whole night. The railway track was washed away and other damage done.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—A tornado swept over St. Charles Parish on Friday, totally destroying the residences, sugar-houses, stables, and quarters on the plantation of Young & Brother, uprooting trees, etc. Alexandria was also visited by the tornado. The Episcopal church was blown to the ground, trees uprooted and fences blown down. The damage in this city is estimated at $35,000. Other sections probably suffered by the storm.

WESTERN PRICES.—Among the many superior inducements, such as cheap raw materials, cheap coal, nearness to market, water transportations, etc.,—which must speedily effect the occupation of the great water power created here by the "Kankakee Company," there is quite an important one which is likely to be overlooked by manufacturers, among so many more important, viz., the *cheapness of living* in the West.

We append a few retail prices current here during the past and present months; the products of the country can, however, be purchased direct from the farmers at lower rates. Flour, $4 per cwt.; meal, 80 cents per cwt.; butter, 18 cts.; eggs, 10 cts.; leaf lard, 10 cts.; corn, 32 cts.; sirloin steak, 12 1-2 cts.; common steak, 10 cts.; pork, 10 cts.; chickens, 25 cts. apiece; turkeys, $1 apiece; ham, 12 1-2 cts.; coal, $3 75; nut coal, $2. Dry goods and groceries at nearly the same rates as in New England.—*From Wilmington (Ill.) Independent.*

New Advertisements.

RUPTURE!

A NEWLY PATENTED and INCOMPARABLY superior

TRUSS

to any heretofore invented, curing speedily in ordinary cases. In severe cases a cure effected by operation; the undersigned being a skilled Physician and Surgeon.

W. M. STEVENSON, M. D.,
L. R. C. S. E.
je1-6t Office, 322 Washington Street, Boston.

New Advertisements

KING'S PATENT MOWER KNIFE GRINDER.

It does its work perfectly, and at any bevel desired.

Requires only one man or boy to use it.

The Knives are not over-ground, consequently LAST LONGER.

No one using a Mowing Machine can afford to do without it.

Inadapted to any grindstone

PRICE ....$4.00.

HAYING TOOLS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,
No. 34 Merchants Row, Boston.
je1-eowtf

BOSTON HORSE HOE,

For Market Gardens and the Field Culture of Corn and Roots.

IS A COMPLETE PULVERIZER AND MELLOWS the surface of plowed land, preparatory to putting in the crops. Mixes manure with the soil and cannot be clogged or choked with weeds, stubble or sods. Works well on hard, rough or stony land, and is very effective in destroying Twitch Grass. Does the work of a Cross-Plow or Harrow, and prepares land for grass without turning up the old sward. Has a strong, light, iron frame, and three improved plows or moulds, that throw the earth to or from the plants.

Its rear plows can be contracted to fifteen inches in width, and expanded to thirty-six inches, and are reversible. Can be gauged by a wheel to work at any depth from three to seven inches. A pair of larger rear plows for hilling will be sent extra when ordered at per pair; also

KNOX'S PATENT HORSE HOE,

MADE ONLY BY

Ames Plow Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Agricultural Implements & Machines,
Warehouses, Quincy Hall, Boston,
and 53 Beekman St., New York.

Liberal discount to Dealers and Agents.
je1-4t

CHOICE FRENCH CHINA!

Comprising the most Complete Assortment of

DECORATED DINNER SETS,

Of New Shapes and Styles of Decoration,

—ALSO OF—

WHITE CHINA,

With a large Stock of

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

Of the Best Quality.

SILVER PLATED ICE PITCHERS,

WATER COOLERS,

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, &C.,

Which we offer at

VERY LOW PRICES,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

D. B. STEDMAN & CO.
136 SUMMER STREET,
(Opposite South Church,)
je1-1t BOSTON.

THOROUGHBRED JERSEY COWS AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction at the residence of the subscriber in East Abington, on **Thursday, the 6th day of June** next, at one o'clock, P. M., eight valuable and full blood Jersey Cows, all bred by me from stock of my own importation, and all registered in the American Jersey Herd Book. They are all in fine condition, and giving a large flow of very rich milk. Any one in want of a superior full blood Jersey Cow, this will prove a favorable opportunity to obtain them, as the sale will be positive and without reserve or limits, as I have no pasturage for them.

Trains leave Boston, (Old Colony Depot,) for East Abington, at 12 noon, and return at 4.30 P. M. My residence is within 3 minutes walk from the East Abington Depot.

Persons wishing catalogue, please apply by mail.

WASHINGTON REED.
East Abington, May 28, 1872. je1-1t*

GARDEN VASES!

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all interested to their

Large Stock of Vases,

Suitable for the

Garden, Lawn and Cemetery.

IRON, TERRA COTTA AND GARNKIRK VASES.

STORY & MELLEN,
je1-3t No. 113 Tremont St., Boston.

WINDMILL.

NICHOLS' CELEBRATED WINDMILL, simple, strong and durable. Warranted to be

PERFECTLY SELF REGULATING.

GIBBS & GORDON,
NEW ENGLAND AGENTS,
No 60 Sudbury St., Boston.
Send for Circular. je1-tf

The Wakefield Earth Closet

Is acknowledged to be the best yet invented, and is the ONLY Closet that has the *dust* and *odor slides.* It covers the excrements uniformly and effectually, which is a *vital* point, and its principal advantage over all others. Send for Circular.

—ALSO—

Garden Vases & Fountains.

For sale by
MURDOCK & CO., Agts.,
je1-13t 11 Marshall St., Boston.

For Sale.

Three lots of Land, viz: My HOME FARM, situated in the centre of Princeton, Worcester Co., Mass., two miles from Depot, near two large summer resorts, containing 141 acres, 90 acres pasturing and wood, 50 mowing, all cut with a machine, 75 Pear trees, 200 nice Apple trees, good buildings, running water to House and Barn.

2d. Wachusett Mountain, in Princeton, containing 600 acres, 400 covered with wood and timber.

3d. Jones Hill, 100 acres, 75 pasturing, 25 mowing, all cut with a machine, and sold with the Farm, if desired.

je1-6t JOHN BROOKS, Princeton, Mass.

MANOMET POULTRY YARDS.

SOUTH PLYMOUTH, MASS.

COCHINS, BRAHMAS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, and FANTAIL PIGEONS, always on hand at these yards. Also eggs in season. *None but good Fowl and fresh Eggs sent.* These Fowl are strictly pure bred, and from the best strains of blood on either continent. Prices reasonable. Orders booked now, for Chickens in the Fall. "First come, first served," is the rule here, so hurry up.

Address as above, for Price List, *enclosing stamp.*
je1-tf

Graves' Incubator.

THIS Machine can be seen in full operation between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M., and 1.30 and 2.30 P. M., and **at those times only.** Machines for sale and full particulars given during above hours.

JACOB GRAVES,
je1-3t 26 No. Market Street, Boston.

Bull Calves.

I HAVE FOR SALE, at low prices, at Fairview Stock Farm near Fitchburg, a few thoroughbred SHORT-HORN BULL CALVES of various ages, all bred from fine milking stock. Also, a number of yearling BULLS and HEIFERS of like breeding.

je1-6t AUGUSTUS WHITMAN.

Myrtle Wanted.

WANTED to purchase, a large quantity of MYRTLE or PERIWINKLE. Parties having a surplus, or old beds, please address

H. C. DERRICK,
je1-3t* 16 Pemberton Square, Boston.

RASCALS Don't like the "Star Spangled Banner" because it shows up all quacks, humbugs, swindlers, etc., etc. Its "Rogues Corner" will save you MONEY. Only 75 cents a year, and an elegant Prang Chromo free. Specimens 6 cents. Address "Banner," Hinsdale, N. H. je1-1t

MARK PITMAN,

NORTH BEVERLY, MASS.,

OFFERS for sale, Eggs for hatching from his superior stock of Fancy Fowls. Warranted fresh, and from as pure strains as can be found in the United States.
mh23-tf

WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE

—AND—

INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Preliminary Announcement.

THE Executive Committee of the World's Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival respectfully announce that the great undertaking to which the music-loving people of the country have been looking forward for many months, with such deep interest, will commence in Boston

ON THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JUNE

AND CLOSE ON THE

Fourth of July Next.

It is hardly necessary to state that the preparation for this great event have required the constant application for months of the thousands who are to participate in it, and have involved an enormous expenditure; but the committee feel confident that the time, labor and expense devoted to the successful development of so noble an enterprise must result in not only affording the highest gratification to all who may hear the glorious music to be rendered upon a scale of grandeur never before attempted, and witness the magnificent spectacle, which such an assemblage must present, but that it will also confer a lasting benefit upon art, the country, and the age.

While the programme of the first week of the Festival will embrace all the great features to be presented—including the CHORUS OF

TWENTY THOUSAND VOICES,

THE

Orchestra of Two Thousand Performers,

the most powerful organ ever built, together with many of the most eminent American and European bands and artists (among whom may be mentioned *the great maestro,*

Johann Strauss and His Famous Austrian Band,

of fifty-six performers,) the concerts to be given from first to last will surpass any series of musical entertainments ever presented to the American public.

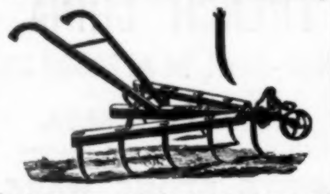
SEASON TICKETS, transferrable, admitting to all the Concerts from June 17th to July 4th, inclusive, FIFTY DOLLARS EACH, including reserved seats, now ready; and Tickets for single admission to each entertainment, during the first week, FIVE DOLLARS, with reserved seats, will be ready for sale on *and after June 1,* and may be had upon application, personally or by letter, to A. P. PECK, Music Hall, Boston.

☞ Diagrams of seats in the Coliseum for sale at Music Hall.

☞ Full particulars hereafter.
Per order of the Executive Committee.

HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.
my25-2t

FRENCH'S PATENT CULTIVATOR,



Specially adapted to Market Gardens, and the Field Culture of Roots, Onions, Strawberries, &c.

PULVERIZES deep, works very close to small and tender plants, without throwing earth upon them. Effectually draws out Twitch Grass, Sorrel and other weeds. Lifts and lightens the soil, and leaves it level. Can be used from one to three feet wide, and at various depths. Runs steadily and is of very light draft.

MADE ONLY BY

AMES PLOW COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Agricultural Implements and Machines,
Warehouses Quincy Hall, Boston, and
53 Beckman Street, New York.
⁂ SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, AMHERST, MASS.,
OFFICE OF FARM SUPERINTENDENT,
March 23, 1872.

AMES PLOW COMPANY—Dear Sirs: We think very highly of French's Cultivator. It is especially valuable for working among young corn, root crops and garden vegetables; as it thoroughly pulverizes the soil and destroys the weeds without danger of covering up or disturbing the crop.

my18-tc JOHN C. DILLON, Farm Superintendent.

FARM TOOLS.

500 PATENT CAST STEEL TEETH CULTIVATORS, various patterns.
300 Iron Teeth Cultivators.
300 patent Horse Hoes, various patterns.
Lion, Steel, and Double Mould Board Ploughs.
The Blanchard Prize and Cylinder Churns.
Garden and Field Rollers, Seed Sowers, Road Scrapers.
Weather Vanes, Garden and Field Hoes, Scuffles.
Garden Rakes and Trowels, Ladies' Floral Tools.
Pruning Shears, Grass Hooks, Grass and Border Shears.
Wheel Jacks, Edging Knives, Weeding Forks.
Grindstones, Grindstone Hangings.
Shovels and Spades, Picks and Mattocks.
Wheelbarrows, Store Trucks, Ox Muzzles.
Excelsior Water Drawers and Cucumber Wood Pumps, and all Tools required for the Garden and Farm, at the lowest prices at

PARKER & GANNETT'S
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
Nos. 49 North Market Street, and
46 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.
my18-4t

The Hill's Improved ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

ITS Simplicity of Construction, Easy Draft, Durability, Perfectness in its Manufacture, Easy way of Sharpening when Dull, makes a very desirable machine, perfectly adapted to Slopes, undulating Lawns, Ridges and Valleys; and for the Croquet Ground is invaluable.

Send for Circulars, at

PARKER & GANNETT'S
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 49 North Market Street, and
46 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.
my18-4t

Jersey and Ayrshire Cattle,

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, upon the Farm of the subscriber in Groton, Mass., on **Wednesday, the 12th day of June next,** at one o'clock in the afternoon—

Eight Jersey Cows and Heifers, and One Jersey Bull.

The animals are registered in the American Jersey Herd Book, and the description of them will be furnished by WM. A. CHASE, Groton, Mass.

Also, at the same time and place—

Twelve Grade Ayrshire Cows and Heifers.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL.
Groton, May 20, 1872. my25-3t

For Sale.

In Framingham Centre, 14 acres of good land, in prime order, half a mile from railroad station, very comfortable nine roomed Cottage House, snug 4 roomed cottage for laborer, two Barns, the whole in excellent condition.

my4-4teow G. C. MAHON, Framingham.

Milk Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best Farms in Old Concord, Mass, containing 100 acres. One mile from depot, on the Fitchburg Railroad, near churches, schools, etc., one hours' ride from Boston. Two houses with large elm and evergreen trees in front; good Barn and Tool House. One-half acre best Concord Grapes, large Asparagus bed, 300 choice Pear and Apple Trees, etc. For further particulars, inquire of Samuel Staples, Old Concord, or of the Subscriber at No. 25 North Market Street, Boston.

jan20-tf J. W. BALDWIN.

For Sale.

One of the best Farms in West Sherborn. The late residence of A. P. WARE, on road leading from South Framingham to Holliston. Near depot. Contains about 60 acres of strong land suitable for any kind of farming; two story house with L; 8 large rooms. Barn, 36x50; large carriage house, all in good condition. 50 young trees in full bearing. Will be sold very low to settle estate.

Full particulars of A. LENOX,
my4-6t* East Holliston Depot.

For Sale or Exchange.

A Farm of 33 acres, near Lunenburg station, on the Fitchburg Railroad, sub-divided, under good cultivation, producing the best grass and well fenced with stone wall; orchard of choice fruit; 400 Pear, 200 Apple, 100 Peach and Plum Trees, also 75 Grape Vines. New Barn, 40x40, cellar under same and driveway, floor cemented and walls pointed; also a vegetable cellar, the walls pointed, and the drains under both. Store-room, with shed and corn chamber, 14x40. Never failing water, and a valuable muck meadow convenient to the Barn. A brook runs through the premises.

Terms liberal, or will exchange for House property in or near Boston, at Fitchburg or Leominster Centre. Apply to JAMES H. MARSHALL, near Railroad Depot at North Leominster, who will show the premises. HAMILTON BROWN, Leominster Centre, or at Office of B. BROWN & SONS, No. 56 State Street, Boston.

A Fine Large Farm for Sale.

That fine large Farm belonging to the estate of the late Dea. Wm. Meade, of Rutland, is offered for sale. It is located in said Rutland, on the old Boston and Albany Turnpike, near the middle of the town, convenient to church and schools. The Farm contains about 145 acres, with a good supply of wood and timber upon it. Also, one of the finest young orchards in the town, protected by a belt of young forest trees. There is on the farm a large two story house and two large barns, which are surrounded by a large number of handsome maples for shade and ornament. There are on the place two good wells of water. The Massachusetts Central Railroad runs through one corner of the farm and the road is now being graded, and the depot is expected to be within three-fourths of a mile of the house.

There is a fine wood lot situated in the westerly part of Rutland, containing about thirty-five acres, most of it heavily wooded. Also, a meadow lot, near the middle of the town, containing about eighteen acres, five of which is covered with a heavy growth of wood and timber.

One of the heirs owns one undivided half of the home farm, and will unite in giving a perfect title of the whole. The above described premises will be sold by license of the Probate Court for Worcester County, at Public Auction at the dwelling house on said premises, on **Wednesday, June 5th, 1872,** at one o'clock in the afternoon, by the subscriber, administrator of said estate.

Terms at sale. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, or of H. King, Rutland, near the premises.

WM. MEADE, Taunton, Mass.,
Administrator.
Rutland, Mass., May 7, 1872. my11-4t*

Capitol Harness Oil Blacking AND DRESSING.

FOR softening, coloring, renewing and water-proofing Harnesses, Carriage-tops, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c. It will completely restore any old harness, making it impervious to water, and as pliable as new. It can also be applied to dry leather with success. It will not smut or rub off. For sale by Harness Manufacturers and Grocers generally. Manufactured by the

CAPITOL OIL CO.,
eb24-52t 71 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

Superphosphate

OF EXTRA STRENGTH. The richest Fertilizer in the market. Price $30 per ton. Ammoniated with Peruvian Guano, $45 per ton. For sale by

EDWIN THOMPSON & CO.,
jan27-tf 82 Broad Street, Boston.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS!

OF SIX DIFFERENT SIZES,

FOR HORSE AND HAND POWER.

These Mowers have been sold the last four years with unbounded success,—over 8000 in use and not a machine returned. Was awarded the grand **Silver Medals** at the New England, New Hampshire and New Jersey State Fairs with ten First Premiums last season.

Warranted to be the Lightest Draft, Easiest Handled, and Strongest Machine in Market.

For sale by the leading Seed, Horticultural, Agricultural and Hardware dealers in New England.

INQUIRE FOR THE

EXCELSIOR,

AND SECURE

THE ONLY RELIABLE MOWER IN USE.

PARKER & GANNETT,
46 Merchants Row,
—AND—
49 NORTH MARKET STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.,
GENERAL EASTERN AGENTS.
my11-8t

CALDER & OTIS, FLORISTS

—AND—

FLORAL SEEDSMEN,

HOTEL BOYLSTON,

Tremont, cor. Boylston Street, Boston.

We take this method of informing our friends and the public, that we have leased for a term of years, the store corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, in HOTEL BOYLSTON, for the purpose of transacting business as

FLORISTS AND FLORAL SEEDSMEN,

and dealers in all articles pertaining to the growth and cultivation of Flowers, and are prepared to furnish every description of Floral Work and Design, suitable for WEDDINGS, PARTIES, FUNERALS, etc.; also Cut Flowers in quantity, and Plants in pots. We possess peculiar advantages in having, each of us, very extensive Greenhouses, long established, the products of which we have hitherto sold at wholesale to the dealers in Flowers in Boston and New York.

A share of your patronage, which will receive prompt and courteous attention, is respectfully solicited.

Your obedient servants,

CALDER & OTIS.

AUGUSTUS P. CALDER, Residence and Greenhouses, Blue Hill Avenue, Boston Highlands.
THEODORE C. OTIS, Residence, Townsend St., Boston Highlands, Greenhouses in Wellesley. ap20-13t

E. E. LUMMUS,

DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

—AND—

MACHINES,

GENERAL AGENT FOR
HOLLINGSWORTH SULKY HAY RAKE,
Young Warrior Mowing Machine,
DOUBLE HARPOON HORSE HAY FORK,
The Celebrated HUSSEY PLOW,
HURLBUT'S PATENT WOOD AND IRON BEAM PLOW,
RANDALL'S PULVERIZING HARROW,
Cultivators, Horse Hoes, &c. &c.
Standard Super Phosphates, Mineral Fertilizers, &c.

E. E. LUMMUS,
my4.tf No. 20 South Market St., Boston.

TO GENTLEMEN

About ordering a fashionable suit made to order, we would say our Custom Room now contains an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of the most stylish Foreign and American woolens to be found in Boston. We guarantee every garment shall be THOROUGH MADE, PERFECT FITTING and STYLISH. Please give us a call before leaving your order elsewhere. Remember, first class work and MODERATE PRICES, at

MERRILLS'
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
12 & 13 Dock Square,
my11 Corner Elm St., Boston. 4t

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES,

Sterling Silver Ware,
Gorham Plated Goods,
Paris Mantel Clocks,
Parlor Bronzes,
Stone Cameos,
Diamonds.

LATELY RECEIVED BY

PALMER, BACHELDERS & CO.,
No. 162 Washington Street,
my18-3t BOSTON.

Quidnesette Farm,

EAST GREENWICH, R. I.

IMPORTED Hampton Comet by Young Melbourne, dam Durindana, by Orlando, will make the coming season as above at $50 a mare; thoroughbreds, $100.

ap13-13t J. CARTER BROWN, 2D.

Eggs for Hatching.

FROM pure strains of Dark Brahma, $3 00; Light Brahma, $2 00; White Leghorn, $2 00; Golden Poland, $2; Sicilian, $2 00; Warranted true to name. Packed in handled cases. None C. O. D.

C. W. GLEASON,
ap13-8t Rock Bottom, Mass.

Choice Fowls and Eggs.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS, DARK BRAHMA, PLYMOUTH ROCK, and 27 other varieties of Fowls and Eggs, for sale by

E. R. PERKINS,
238 Essex St., Salem, Mass.
Enclose stamp and send for Circular. jan26-tf

Eggs.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN EGGS for sale from the first premium Fowls and their progeny, exhibited at the 1st Annual Exhibition of Massachusetts Poultry Association, at Music Hall, Boston, February 1872. Price $5 00 per dozen. *Also other varieties.* Send for Circulars.

JACOB GRAVES & CO.,
mh9-13t 26 North Market Street.

Partridge Cochins.

AT the First Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Poultry Association, held in Music Hall, Boston, Feb., 1872, I was awarded on my Partridge Cochins the First Premium of the Association and two Special Premiums of $10 each for the best Trio and the best pair of Pullets. Eggs for sale $10 per dozen. Young Partridge Cochins for sale in the Fall.

EDMUND TUCKER,
mar30-13t Canton, Mass.

Do Your Fowls Pay?

IF NOT, try my pure bred stock LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS for Hatching, $1.50 per dozen, or three dozen for $4.00. Apply on the Crafts Place, Brookline, or address

J. B. TILLEY,
m 4-tf West Roxbury, Mass.

For Sale.

OYSTER SHELLS, burnt, slacked and unslacked. Oyster Shells, and Ground Bone for Fowls. Wheat Screenings and other Grain at wholesale and retail. Also all varieties of Fowls for sale at 28 North Market Street, Boston.

jan13-tf JACOB GRAVES & CO.

Eggs for Hatching.

FROM pure bred Fowls, Partridge Cochins, $5 a dozen; Dark Brahmas, $4 a doz.; Light Brahmas, Houdans, B. B. Red Games, Duckwing Games, $3 a doz.; Sicilians, $2 a doz. Aylesbury and White Muscovy Ducks, $2 a doz. Also a few pairs or trio of White Muscovy Ducks for sale.

N. E. BENNETT,
ap20-7t Abington, Mass.

Price List of Eggs.

FROM the best selection of Pure Bred stock. Partridge Cochins, $4 00; Buff Cochins, 3 00; Dark Brahma, 3 00; Light Brahma, 2 00; Houdan, muffed, 2 00; Black Breast Red Game Bantam, 3 00. Eggs procured from any other kinds of Fowl desired. Also Fowls for sale at reasonable prices.

J. E. FRENCH,
as6-13t* East Abington, Mass. Box 65

Plymouth Rock and Pigeons.

EGGS NOW READY. Address, with stamp
W. E. CARPENTER,
ap27-eow4t Shrewsbury, Mass.

WARRIOR MOWER.

STANDARD MOWER OF AMERICA.

Six years successful use in the field has proved this Machine to be superior in mechanical construction, lightness of draft, ease of management, and capacity to do good work under all circumstances. It has received the First Premium at over fifty Trials and Fairs the past season.

Our prices are set as low as they possibly can be to insure the most perfect workmanship and the very best quality of material; and when a machine is offered for less money, please remember that THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST. Every machine made by us is fully warranted and satisfaction guaranteed the purchaser.

In claiming a superiority for the Warrior Mower over others, we would call especial attention to the following points:—

Our Guards are nearer together than those of any other machine, being only 2½ inches from centre to centre, which is a very desirable feature for the following reasons:

1st. It is almost impossible to stone the knives.
2d. It renders the Guards less liable to break.
3d. It takes less power to do the work, because the grass is more evenly divided, is collected in smaller bunches and consequently cut easier; and because narrow sections require less throw to the crank, which is shortened and the work brought nearer the power applied.

The Finger Bar has a wabbling or rolling motion in its length, allowing the points of the Guards to rise or fall and to rise out of dead furrows or run over cradle knolls with ease.

The Driving Wheels are eight inches further apart than in most other machines, which allows them to run in the track made for them by the Track Clearer, and thus avoid running over the cut crop.

The Gearing is of the kind called "Planetary," and is entirely encased in an iron shell, which encircles the Axletree and KEEPS OUT ALL GRASS AND DIRT FROM THE COGS AND GEARING.

The Frame is of iron, so arranged and balanced that it brings NO WEIGHT ON THE HORSES' NECKS, AND ENTIRELY PREVENTS ALL SIDE DRAFT.

The reputation of our machines has been fully established, and their superiority over all others is acknowledged by the voluntary testimonials of leading and practical farmers wherever they have been introduced.

These Machines are for sale by

E. E. LUMMUS,
No. 20 South Market Street, Boston.

Also, the **HOLLINGSWORTH SULKY HAY RAKE, The King of the Field.**

Send for Circular. Agents wanted. my25-tf

THE HOLLINGSWORTH RAKE.

First Prize - - Gold Medal

AT THE GREAT FIELD TRIAL AT AUBURN, N. Y.,

The only Gold Medal ever Awarded a Hay Rake.

The Hollingsworth Rake is the only Adjustable Compound Spring Tooth Rake made and therefore the only one that will work perfectly in rough, uneven ground.

The Teeth are of Cast Steel Spring Tempered. It is substantially timbered and ironed, and finished in the best manner possible.

It is the only Rake furnished with

A ROCKER FRAME,

THE PERFECT WORKING OF OVER

20,000

Distributed through the whole United States, within the past five years, with but a limited effort on our part, has made it so widely known as the

"KING OF THE FIELD,"

that no further recommendation is necessary.

It is offered to Farmers for the season of 1872, as

THE BEST RAKE

ever put upon the market, both for the superiority of its work, its unequalled construction and durability, and the variety of work to which it can be applied.

We also apply

A SEED SOWER

to our Rakes, which will sow all kinds of Grass and Flax Seed, and which will supply the wants of many farmers who have made application for an implement of the kind:

A Rake and Seed Sower Combined.

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN DODDS & CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.

E. E. LUMMUS,
No. 20 SOUTH MARKET ST, BOSTON,
GENERAL AGENT FOR NEW ENGLAND STATES.
—ALSO—
YOUNG WARRIOR MOWER,
Double Harpoon Hay Fork, &c.
Send for Circular. Agents wanted. my25-tf

CLOTHING.

WHAT A GENTLEMAN SAID WHO HAD BEEN CLOTHED AT THE STORE OF

L. D. BOISE & SON,
30 Washington Street. 30

I buy my CLOTHES of BOISE & SON,
Because their work is so well done.
Their styles and prices can't be beat
And then when DRESSED one looks so neat.
They treat their customers so fair,
I love to send my friends all there. my25-2t

BOSTON LEAD CO.

[Incorporated in 1829.]

J. H. CHADWICK & CO.,
AGENTS,
Office, 22, 24 & 26 Oliver Street, Boston,
MANUFACTURERS OF

BOSTON PURE WHITE LEAD,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL,

Dry and Ground Zinc, Litharge, Red Lead, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Tin Pipe, Tin Lined Pipe, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Pumps, &c. &c. &c.

Our Pure White Lead, both dry and ground in oil, we warrant to be STRICTLY PURE, and GUARANTEE that for *fineness, body* and *durability* it is not surpassed by any Lead in the market, either Foreign or American.

☞ In order to protect ourselves, we have adopted as our trade-mark an eight-pointed *red star,* with our corporate seal in the centre. This is on every package of our PURE LEAD. None genuine without it. my18-13t

Strawberry Plants for Sale.

WILSON'S ALBANY and CUTTER'S SEEDLING, by the thousand, or less, at low rates.

THOS. CRUICKSHANKS,
my18-3t* Marblehead, Mass.

Fish Guano for Sale.

PRICE REDUCED TO $14 PER TON.

WARRANTED pure and the cheapest manure ever offered in the market. Send for a copy of the Analysis.

GEO. M. WONSON,
mar9-tf East Gloucester, Mass.

Webster's

PATENT BUTTON HOLE WORKER.

THE most perfect Button Hole Worker ever invented; so simple that a child can work a more perfect button hole with it than the most experienced hand can without it. It does away with pricking the fingers, straining the eyes and with imperfect and irregularly worked button holes. They give universal satisfaction. Ladies who use them say that they are worth their weight in gold. Sample worker with full directions for use, sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents. Local and travelling agents wanted for this and other new and useful articles.

Address, HARTFORD MANUFACTURING CO.,
my25-13t 91 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

Mercantile Saving Institution.

NEW BANK BUILDING,
No. 387 Washington Street, Boston.

This is the only Saving Bank in the State that pays interest on deposit for each and every full calendar month they remain in bank. The institution has a guarantee fund of 205,000 00 for the express protection of depositors.
my25-13t

Light Brahmas for Sale.

40 LIGHT BRAHMA PULLETS or last year hens and 30 of different breeds, all choice Fowls. Will sell the Brahmas at $1 50 each; the others for $1 00 each all without fault, but have no room for them. Will sell all together, including two Brahma Cocks, for $80 00.

JAMES WHITE,
my25-tf Newton Centre, Mass.

A Situation Wanted,

BY a steady young man, in some country town, to do such work as the care of cows, or to drive a light team, &c. To those in want of such, apply to

E. K. MORRILL,
my11-4t* (Box 60) Beverly Farms, Mass

MRS. DR. TUCK'S INVALID EMPORIUM,

For the Hygienic and Botanical treatment of all kinds of diseases peculiar to her sex. Uterine Diseases a specialty. Mrs. Tuck has also for sale the LADIES' SUPPORTER (her own invention) so highly celebrated for comfort and support, as well as Elastic Bandages, Trusses, the Eugenic Syringes, &c., and makes to order everything invalids require.

Office, No. 28 Winter Street, Room 16, will be open Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays only, from 9 to 4.

Mrs. Dr. Tuck's Hygienic Retreat at South Weymouth 15 miles from Boston is now open to patients for the Hygienical, Botanical, and magnetic treatment of Chronic Diseases. Those who need treatment had best apply early as the number is limited to 20. Terms reasonable. Send for Circular. my25-3m

THE SUPERIOR HAY SPREADER

FARMERS,

xamine the only Perfect

HAY SPREADER.

ONLY MACHINE THAT WILL

SPREAD, DISENTANGLE & TURN OVER

All the Grass passed over.

☞ Send for Circulars and read the numerous testimonials received.

JOSEPH BRECK & SON.
GENERAL AGENTS,
my18-tf BOSTON, MASS.

BRADLEY'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE

—OF—

LIME.

Warranted Uniform in Quality.

The animal matter contained in the entire bone is restored to this compound in the most concentrated form, making a powerful manure,

ACTING QUICKER THAN ANY OTHER,

Lasting Longer than any Other.

And giving more general satisfaction to the Agricultural Community than any other known Phosphate.

The advantages claimed for BRADLEY'S PHOSPHATE OF LIME over other Phosphates, are expressed in the above language. Bones distilled by my process produce the most perfect fertilizer that the ingenuity of man has yet devised. Although the method is more expensive than any other, the farmer is guaranteed the entire substance of Raw Bone in this compound in a soluble condition, united with other plant-food constituents in proper proportion.

The close application which I have given to compounding fertilizers, and the great expense to which I have been is fully repaid by the universal testimony throughout the country that

"Bradley's Phosphate has No Equal."

IT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS.

ASK FOR BRADLEY'S.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
my11-6t

BEE HIVES,

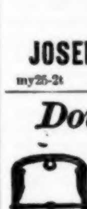
300 EXTRA HIVES,

$3.50 EACH.

—AT—

JOSEPH BRECK & SON'S,
my25-2t 51 North Market St., Boston.

Double Harpoon Horse Hay-Fork.



Highest award and Bronze Medal at the New York State Fair and Trial in 1870.
Thirty Premiums in 1870.
Endorsed by 1000 Farmers in 1870.
Descriptive Catalogue Sent Free.
Pennock Manufacturing Co.
Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa.

N. B. Received Several Hundred Premiums in 1871.

E. E. LUMMUS, General Agent,
20 South Market Street, Boston, Mass.
my25-tf

STOVES.

Chas. B. Wilder & Co.
Nos. 83 & 85 North St.,
BOSTON, MASS.,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

COOK STOVES AND RANGES,

INCLUDING THE CELEBRATED

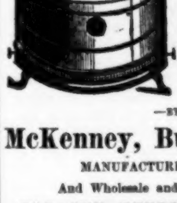
RICHMOND RANGE,

REED'S RANGES, EAGLE COOK STOVES, and a variety of other paterns.

—ALSO—

ALL SIZES FARMERS' BOILERS,
my4 FOR WOOD AND COAL. 13t

THE UNION KEROSENE STOVE.



A complete apparatus for Cooking at less expense than with Wood or Coal, without

DIRT, ASHES, SMOKE OR ODOR.

A very useful article for a

SUMMER COOK STOVE.

For sale at WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

—BY—

McKenney, Bullard & Co.,
MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GAS AND KEROSENE FIXTURES,
364 Washington, and
my4-26t 8 Harvard St., Boston, Mass.

FRENCH & COFFIN,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

SADDLERY,

HARNESS, &c.,

Have just received

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

RIDING SADDLES AND BRIDLES,

Comprising all of the latest designs in both ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

Linen and Woolen Horse Clothing

Carriage Lap Rugs, Dusters, &c.

59 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
my4-8t

SAVE TIME AND MONEY by Sowing your Peas, Broom Corn, Fodder Corn and Fertilizers with Planet No. 3. SAVE SEED THINNING AND VEXATION by using the other sizes for all Garden Seeds. THE PLANET DOUBLE WHEEL HOE renders Hoeing and Garden work a delight, finishing a row at once. Ask dealers for them. Take no other. Circulars of S. L. ALLEN & CO., 119 So. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ap13-8t

Found at Last!

A SAFE PIPE FOR WATER.

Iron Pipe Enamelled with Glass,

Inside and out. Screwed together like steam pipes.

I have just received a fresh importation from England.

E. WHITELEY,
STEAM PIPE AND RANGE WORKS,
61 Charlestown Street, Boston.
Green Houses fitted with boilers and pipes. my11-26t

Sparkling Rubies!!

New Sabbath School Song Book

An appropriate name for this neat, complete and most pleasing collection of musical gems, (about 150 of them,) by A. HULL, and H. SAUNDERS. Music, *new, fresh, spirited!* Price 35 Cents.

"NEVER TROUBLE TROUBLE TILL TROUBLE TROUBLES YOU," Is the title of a favorite Song by Wellman, 30 cts.

THE PILGRIM'S HARP,

Is the name of a compact book of 210 pages, which can be carried in the pocket, and yet contains a *very large proportion* of the most popular psalm tunes, spiritual songs, &c. &c. It would be difficult to compile a more convenient book for THE VESTRY, THE PRAYER MEETING, or SOCIAL SINGING MEETINGS.

By ASA HULL. Price 60 Cents.

Everybody likes

"KISSING AT THE GARDEN GATE," Song. Losseh. 40 cts.

THE MUSICAL TREASURE

Continues to be a "Great Success." Great variety of the best Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Price in Bds. $2.50; Cloth $3 00; Gilt $4.00.

The above Books and Pieces sent, post paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York. my25-te

EGGS FROM PURE BRED PRIZE POULTRY.

BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS, DARK AND LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Each Variety successful Prize winners at the late New England Poultry Club's Exhibition.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, $3.00 PER SETTING, EACH VARIETY. Address
ap27-tf W. J. WHEELER, Box 314, Worcester, Mass.

Murdock & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF

STABLE FITTINGS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Such as Racks, Mangers, Posts, Partition Guards, Gutters, Food Boxes, &c., &c.

ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF

Low Down and Elevated Grates

of all Descriptions, and

Soapstone Stoves, Soapstone Fireplace Grates,

OF VARIOUS STYLES.

11 Marshall St., Boston.
my25-13t

THE PLACE TO SAVE 20 PER CENT.

IN BUYING

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

PRICE CURRENT.

English Tapestries	$1 10 to	$1 25
India Brussels	60 to	75
Dundee Tapestries	35 to	50
Extra Superfines	$1 25 to	$1 50
Superfines	$1 00 to	$1 25
Ingrains, Two Plys	40, 50, 75 to	1 00
Twilled Venetians	30 to	50
Wool Venetians Stairs		30
Dundee Dutch	25 to	50
Floor Oil Cloths	35 to	50
Straw Mattings	15 to	30

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

Below we give a few of the principal articles, at very very low prices.

Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Hat Trees, Ladies and Gents' Writing Desks, Etageres, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Cane and Wood Chairs, Mattresses,—in Hair, Wool, Husk, Jute and Excelsior—Feather Beds, Blankets, Comforters, Coverlids, &c., &c. Also, the

Emporium Cook Stove,

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

We have capacity to furnish 1,000 houses, and replenish as many more, for cash, or on easy weekly or monthly payments.

B. P. CUNNINGHAM & CO.,
296 Washington St., Boston.
my4-tf

TEA, BREAKFAST

—AND—

DINING SET

OF 180 PIECES,

$25.00.

CALL OR SEND FOR LIST.

THE BEST PLACE IN BOSTON TO BUY
CROCKERY
AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
IS AT GUY & BROTHERS NEW STORE
33 BEDFORD ST.

Only a few steps from JORDAN, MARSH & CO.'S great Dry Goods and Carpet Store.
mh23-52t

BONDS.

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

ILLINOIS TOWN BONDS
Principal and Interest paid by the State Treasurer in New York City.
—ALSO—
SCHOOL HOUSE BONDS,
PROVIDED FOR BY STATE TAXATION.
—ALSO—
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota RR. 7s, Gold, Free of Tax.

FOR SALE BY

M. BOLLES & CO.
feb10 Bankers, 90 State Street. 52t

H. A. BROWN,

(Formerly Brown Brothers,)

AUCTIONEER,

FOR THE SALE OF

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE,

In City or Country.

OFFICE: 51 Water Street, Boston.
mar16-52t RESIDENCE, Waltham.

"PURE FLOUR OF BONE."

THE BOSTON MILLING CO.

have only a small lot of

Pure Flour of Bone,

which can be secured by calling early.

BOSTON MILLING CO.,
my18-4t 43 Broad St., Boston.

DARLING'S Ground Bone.

HAVING gained a reputation which is second to none by making a pure article, I offer for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, both coarse and fine Bone as a fertilizer. Bone meal (for feeding cattle), Chicken Bone (for feeding hens), also Bone ground to order in any form for mechanical purposes. It should need no argument to satisfy any reasonable farmer that Bone is the *cheapest fertilizer* in the market, and is what our New England soils need. Samples sent free.

L. B. DARLING, Pawtucket, R. I.

Agents in Boston, Parker & Gannett, Joseph Breck & Son, Ames Plow Co., Hovey & Co., Whittemore & Belcher. In Providence, R. I., Wm. E. Barrett & Co., and D. C. Jencks. feb17-16t

Peruvian Guano!

THE BEST

Concentrated Fertilizer Known!

Every bag stamped with our name we warrant No. 1 and PURE. For sale in any quantity by

C. L. BARTLETT & CO.,
feb3-19t 16 Broad Street, Boston.

POTASH

A FERTILIZER.

POTASH, 1st, 2d and 3d sorts for Manufacturers, Soap Makers, Family use and for Agricultural purposes, superior as a Fertilizer to Phosphates.

For sale by

W. H. CHESSMAN,
No. 9 Central Street, Boston.
ap-6-13t.

Fertilizer.

NITRATE OF SODA, for Agricultural purposes.

HENSHAW, BURT & TARR,
Dealers in and
Refiners of Saltpetre and Nitrate of Soda,
my11-4t* 154 State St., Boston.

For a Superior Class of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;

For CORNETS, ALTOS, BASSES, and all used in

BANDS.

For VIOLINS, VIOLONCELLOS, and all used in

ORCHESTRAS.

For GUITARS, FLUTINAS, ACCORDEONS. For FLUTES, FIFES, FLAGEOLETS. For PIANOS and MELODEONS.

For STRINGS for Violins and Guitars, and all things needed in the use and repair of Musical Instruments.

For Band Music, Sheet Music and Music Books, call at, or send to the Store of

JOHN C. HAYNES & CO.,
ap27-52t 33 Court St., (opp. Court House,) Boston.

Fertilizers.

GROUND RAW BONE,
GROUND STEAMED BONE,
NITRATE OF SODA, Etc.

For sale by ANDREW H. WARD,
mh25-13t 123 Water Street, Boston.

E. WHITELEY,

61 CHARLESTOWN STREET, BOSTON.

STEAM ENGINEER.

Public Buildings and Dwellings warmed and ventilated by steam or wrought iron Hot Air Furnaces, which do not leak gas. my11-26t

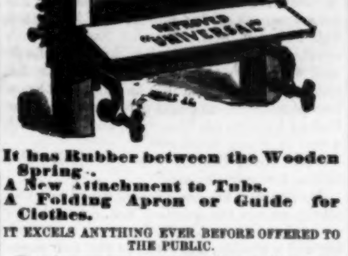
WANTED.—We will give energetic Men and Women business that will pay from $3 to $6 per day is strictly honorable, and adapted to every locality. Send for samples that will enable you to go to work at once

J. LATHAM & CO.,
aug5-52t 292 Washington St., Boston.

BUY THE BEST.

If you want the LATEST IMPROVEMENT in Clothe Wringers, buy the IMPROVED

UNIVERSAL WRINGER.



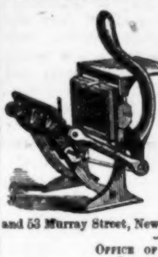
It has Rubber between the Wooden Spring.
A New Attachment to Tubs.
A Folding Apron or Guide for Clothes.

IT EXCELS ANYTHING EVER BEFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These improvements are also on the new NATIONAL OR IRON FRAMED UNIVERSAL. The Universal and National Wringers are *warranted the best,* and sold by dealers everywhere. If your store keeper has not got them, address

GEO. H. HOOD, General Agent,
97 Water Street, Boston.
Wringers of all kinds repaired. ap6-eow26t

THE LAST AND THE BEST.



The YOUNG AMERICA PRINTING PRESS is the invention of a practical press builder, and combines cheapness, simplicity, durability, and efficiency,—qualities especially essential in a press to be used by all who are not practical printers. Circulars, with Specimen Book of Type, Cuts, &c., sent to any address by

JOSEPH WATSON,
85 Water Street, Boston,
and 53 Murray Street, New York.

OFFICE OF THE BLANCHARD CHURN,
CONCORD, N. H., April 17, 1872.

JOSEPH WATSON, Esq.—Dear Sir: The "Young America Press" we had of you is all right every time. We are surprised and delighted with the quality of the work it does, the simplicity of its construction, and the ease and certainty of its operation. We think it will save us its cost every thirty days. Yours, always for "the best,"

feb3-26t PORTER BLANCHARD'S SONS.

THE FOUNTAIN PUMP. - PAT. SEP. 20, 1870

WANTED.—Agents and others who are travelling with goods in the Hardware and Agricultural line, to take sample and solicit orders for the most convenient apparatus ever invented for washing windows, carriages, extinguishing fires, etc. A liberal commission will be paid.

JOSIAH A. WHITMAN, Providence, R. I.
Send for Circular. ap6-eow7t

For the Best and Cheapest,

TEAS AND COFFEES,

TRY

JOHNSTON'S,

Red, White and Blue Store,
my20-52t No. 88 Union St., Boston.

GROVER & BAKER,

First Premium

ELASTIC STITCH

Family

SEWING MACHINE.

Points in which they excel.

Beauty of Stitch and Elasticity of Seam.
Perfection and Simplicity of Mechanism.
Using upper and under thread directly from ordinary spools without rewinding.
No fastening of the ends of seams required by hand, and no waste of thread thereat.
Capacity for wide range of work.
The stitch retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing.
Besides doing all kinds of work done by other Sewing Machines, they execute the most beautiful and permanent **Embroidery and Ornamental Work,** which no other one can.

The Highest Premiums

At all the Fairs and Exhibitions in the United States and Europe have been awarded the

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES,

and the work done by them wherever exhibited in competition.

GROVER & BAKER
Sewing Machine Company,
34 Summer Street, Boston.

BRANCHES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.
feb10-26teow

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING!

WITH A **NOVELTY** JOB

PRINTING PRESS!

The Best Ever Made for the Purpose.

The most valuable addition to the **Business Office;** the most efficient instructor in **Schools;** the most fascinating and instructive amusement in the **Family;** and is unsurpassed for the use of

Amateur & Regular Printers.

For Printing Offices where artificial power is not used, for business men, amateurs and others who wish to do their own printing, it is entirely without a rival. With one of them any Man, Woman, Boy or Girl can do any kind of job printing at a great saving of expense, and with a degree of pleasure few other employments are capable of affording.

Send for descriptive and illustrated pamphlet to **BENJ. O. WOODS,** Manufacturer, 349 & 351 Federal, and 152 Kneeland Sts., Boston; WM. Y. EDWARDS, 543 Broadway, N. Y.; KELLEY, HOWELL & LUDWIG, 917 Market St., Philadelphia; J. F. EDWARDS, 120 N. Sixth St., St. Louis; A. C. KELLOGG, 53—55 South Jefferson St., Chicago, ... Manufacturer's Agents.
ap6-13t

THE TESTIMONY OF ALL.

Cable Screw Wire

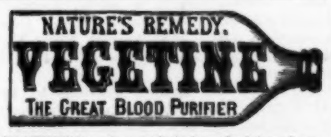
THE DRIEST AND EASIEST

BOOTS AND SHOES EVER WORN.
my4-13t

THE TESTIMONY OF ALL.

Silver Tipped,

THE ONLY SHOE FOR CHILDREN.
my4-13t



VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected **barks, roots and herbs,** and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach,** and all diseases that arise from impure blood. **Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints,** can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For **Ulcers and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm,** VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For **Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa,** arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and **General Debility,** VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For **Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General** prostration of the **Nervous System,** no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the Nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

Prepared by **H. R. STEVENS,** Boston, Mass.
Price $1.25. Sold by all Druggists.
mh9-eow26t

RARE CHANCE FOR AGENTS!

AGENTS, we will pay you $40 per week in cash, if you will engage with us AT ONCE. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address

my18-4t F. A. ELLS & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

FREE!

Given away! Sample copies of the **Real Estate Journal,** containing reliable descriptions of more than 200 town and country estates in New England now for sale. All prices. SEND FOR COPY. Address

REAL ESTATE JOURNAL.
feb3-tf 25 Tremont Row, Boston

J. WALKER Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists and Gen. Ag'ts, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce St., N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects. They are not a vile **Fancy Drink,** made of **Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors,** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequaled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

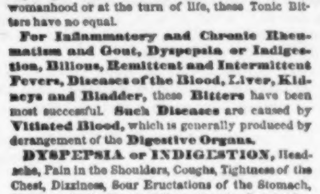
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

Scientific and Popular Medical Works

ON

Manhood, Womanhood, & Nervous Diseases,

PUBLISHED BY THE



No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston.
(Opposite Revere House.)

MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE FOR EVERYBODY. TWO MILLION COPIES SOLD.

A Book for Every Man.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION. A Medical Treatise on the Cause and Cure of *Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria,* and all other diseases arising from *Errors of Youth, or the Indiscretions or Excesses* of mature years. This is indeed a book for every man. 190th edition, much enlarged, illustrated; bound in beautiful French cloth. Price only $1,00.

A Book for Every Woman,

Entitled, SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN, AND HER DISEASES; or, *Woman treated of Physiologically and Pathologically,* in health and disease, from *Infancy to Old Age,* with elegant *Illustrative Engravings,* 350 pages, bound in beautiful French cloth. Price $2.00.

A Book for Everybody.

The author has just published a new book, treating exclusively of NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES, 150 pp., cloth. Price $1,00, or all three books sent on receipt of $3, postage paid.

These are, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary works on Physiology ever published. There is nothing whatever that the *Married or Single,* of *either sex,* can either require or wish to know, but what is fully explained, and many matters of the most important and interesting character are introduced to which no allusion can be found in any other works in our language. All the *New Discoveries* of the author, whose experience is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any man, are given in full, especially those relating to Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Sterility or Barrenness. No person should be without these valuable books. The press throughout the country, the clergy and the medical faculty generally highly extol these extraordinary and useful works. The most fastidious may read them.

☞ Either Book sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

N. B. The author of the abovenamed medical works is the Chief Consulting Physician of the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, in high standing in the Medical Faculty of this country, who has successfully treated thousands of the human family afflicted with the maladies treated upon in these books, and gives his whole attention to his patients and to those who may call upon him for advice. The grand secret of his success is his vast knowledge of the causes of these ailments and his speedily removing them from the constitution.

DR. W. H. PARKER, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, late Medical Inspector General U. S. A., Honorary Member of the American Medical Faculty, and Assistant Physician of the Institute, may also be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience, to whom all correspondence should be addressed, or to the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass.

INVIOLABLE SECRECY AND CERTAIN RELIEF. sep16-tf

This Cut illustrates the manner of Using

DR. PIERCE'S

Fountain Nasal Injector,

OR

DOUCHE

This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. In using this instrument, **the Fluid is carried by its own weight,** (no snuffing, forcing or pumping being required,) up one nostril in a full gently flowing stream to the highest portion of the nasal passages, passes into and thoroughly cleanses all the tubes and chambers connected therewith, and **flows out of the opposite nostril.** Its use is pleasant, and so simple that a child can understand it. **Full and explicit directions** accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of **"Cold in the Head"** by a few applications.

Symptoms of Catarrh. Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, stopping up or obstruction of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, &c. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with **Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche,** and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease, and the proprietor offers, in good faith, **$500 reward** for a case he can not cure. The Remedy is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents. Douche at 60 cents, **by all Druggists,** or either will be mailed by proprietor on receipt of 60 cents.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

SEAVY, FOSTER & BOWMAN,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Eureka Machine Twist,

50 and 100 yard Spools for *hand* or *machine* use; 1 oz and 1-4 oz. Spools for manufacturing purposes. And the

EUREKA BUTTON-HOLE TWIST,

10 yard Spools, all of which are *warranted* in every respect. For sale at *retail* by all Trimming Stores, and at wholesale by the manufacturers, 42 Summer Street, Boston.
feb10-9teow

WANTED—AGENTS. ($20 per day) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDER-FEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is FULLY LICENSED. The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago Ill. or St. Louis Mo sep10-1y

The Poet's Corner.

MADRIGAL.

O thrush in the hidden branches!
From thy court of green leaves sing;
For thy wondrous song enhances
The splendor of the spring.
Raindrops on the hawthorn glisten,
My lady is coming this way:
Sing throstle that she may listen
Unto thy thrilling lay.

Come winds from the south and murmur
Thro' the trees in the dusky grove,
And send your sweet breath still warmer,
Onward to meet my love.
I will gather a wreath of flowers,
I will weave her a garland fair
Of the fragrance from the bowers,
To bind around her hair.

There comes a song from the river,
Borne on by the zephyrs that pass,
And faintly I hear a quiver
Of silk that sweeps the grass.
O darling! I wait to greet thee,
Where the thrush and the blackbird sing;
O love! I will haste to meet thee,
For thou art my heart's bright spring.

Ladies' Department.

From the Lady's Journal.

WHAT A STAIRCASE DID.

"A rich girl actually cannot have a career! The romantic element never touches her life. Her existence is measured out; she knows as literally what it is to be, as if she had bought and paid for it at some stylish store, with Fate for a saleswoman."

And Ruthie Moore sat quite erect in her sleepy hollow, and played with the rings on her tapering fingers, in a sort of rebellious contempt.

Nell, her younger sister, dropped her embroidery to look at her with wide, wondering eyes. She went on:

"Now, there is Lucille Wood, a poor, plain governess, suddenly transformed into the adored heroine of a thrilling romance. We grow to young ladyhood, our lives unstirred by even the suggestion of an incident; we accept with fashionable indifference some rich fellow, order an outfit from "the other side," and begin in a new establishment on Fifth Avenue. *That* comprehends the fullness of the fullest experience meeted to a rich girl's life. I am perfectly disgusted!"

Then followed a long silence, in which Ruthie took her rings off and put them on over and over again, and Nell's bright face wore an expression of deep thoughtfulness; whilst the scholarly looking new boarder, whom the girls unconsciously held prisoner by their position, sat screened by the drapery of the bay window, a half amused, half interested smile breaking up the quiet of his lips.

At length Nell exclaimed, in the tone of one who had met a difficulty and mastered it:

"Ruthie, I have it! We will both die of the horrors if we stay at Madame Lareau's another week. Let us coax papa to find us a farm house for a couple of months, instead of Saratoga or the Branch."

Ruthie brightened utterly, catching her breath as if a fresh breeze had swept her discontented face—

"Nell, you are a jewel! Come—let us pack our trunks." And with characteristic impetuosity and innate energy, that kept her restless and discontented because constantly suppressed, Ruthie sprang up and left the drawing room, followed by her younger sister.

All the next week the girls, restless and excited, quite forswore their late breakfast hour, and had had their coffee with their father. He had been a widower for many years, and his girls were his idols. Their slightest wish was always gratified. The new boarder breakfasted late; he dined at five; they always waited until six for Mr. Moore. So they never met, and would not have known he was in the house if it had not been for Carrie Loomis, who burst into the room every day with some fresh extravagance as to his general perfection.

She sat next him at table, and had grown quite well acquainted. This same Carrie Loomis was what Ruthie styled the insufferable bore of their tame lives. They had kept their projected trip a profound secret; for they were Carrie's models for fashion and her criterion of action, and Ruthie had vowed, if she found out their farm house and applied for board, she would never go one step. So she knew nothing about it until the day before they left.

She had talked of them a sight to the scholarly looking new boarder. He had a way of leading people to say a great deal, and not saying much himself. There was an odd look on his quiet face, and a merry twinkle in his blue eyes, that the grave life seemed struggling to subdue, when she told him *where* they were going.

That evening at dinner his place was vacant, and again the next morning at breakfast. Her womanish curiosity could endure it no longer. She waylaid a chambermaid, and put the question.

"Sure, miss, it's locked his door is after been, and the mistress said his room was to stay as it is, as he had gone on a short visit to one of his kin."

The next evening, in the early twilight, a young farmer met the two girls at one of the Hudson River landings, and, with a merry light in his eyes, and a rare sort of grace that contrasted oddly and pleasantly with his farmer's clothes and broad rimmed, coarse straw hat, lifted these two beruffled and paniered bits of the great fashionable whole into his uncouth, bulky wagon, and, springing to the seat in front of them, whipped up the horses.

There had been a heavy June shower and the wheels were muddy; they had left their traces on Nell's new travelling dress as she had climbed in. She looked at it ruefully; then at Ruthie's.

Hers was quite muddy, too; but she did not seem in the least to mind it, and was talking animatedly to the farmer—going into girlish raptures over the scenery, now quite bathed in purple twilight.

Nell looked at her in puzzled surprise. She actually snubbed the most of their elegant city friends, and was generally so reserved that a stranger found it an utter impossibility to become acquainted; now, everything this farmer said, in his humorous, intelligent way, seemed to interest her, and she met him with a respectful frankness pretty to see. It was a ride of five miles; the road was sinuous, and commanded a wonderful variety of scenery. Now it wound at the mountain's base, now skirted the bank of the river, and now lay through an extended patch of woodland. They seemed piercing to nature's inmost penetralia.

At length the horses turned into the well shaded lane that found its terminus at the front garden gate of an old fashioned farm house. A large, stalwart farmer left the portico, where he had been reading his paper, and came out to meet them.

"Uncle Nathan, these are the Misses Moore," the younger man said, and sprang out, calling a lad to help him with the trunks, whilst Uncle Nathan lifted them to the ground, his voice full of heartsomeness, and his great, rough hands as gentle as a woman's.

A plump little lady, with hair like her husband's—iron-grey—and with infinite suggestions of dimples in her ruddy cheeks, and a wonderful mellowness in her happy voice, met them in the door. There was none of the cold formality of city etiquette in her manner, but a cordial hospitality that instantly called forth response. Ruthie gave her both her hands, whilst Nell, with characteristic impulsiveness, kissed her.

Mrs. Holmes had never been a mother, and the lovingness of her large heart, failing of that satisfaction, accepted in its place, and was joyous in a sort of universal aunthood. Thus the girls, naturally and without permission, called her Aunt Amy, from the first. She led the way to their room up a flight of steep, winding stairs that would utterly shock a modern architect.

Nell stumbled twice before she reached the top, whilst Ruthie exclaimed in half-shocked, half-laughing surprise:

"Why, Nell!" little dreaming that those very stairs should hold the revelation of her future; and another exclamation, "Why Ruthie!" should prove the open-sesame to her unseen fate.

It was wonderful how soon they all became acquainted.

Aunt Amy was one of those people who accomplish a wonderful amount of work, yet never seem hurried, and have a large stock of spare time on hand; and Neal—for such was the younger farmer's name—seemed privileged to turn over his work to somebody else whenever he felt so disposed, and was always on hand for a fishing, boating, or riding expedition.

Ruthie mentioned the fact to Nell one day, saying, it was a pity he felt it incumbent upon him to entertain them, he must find it an inconvenience.

But Nell, less considerate, and used to being spoiled and humored, replied:

"Pooh! he enjoys it as much as we do, in his quiet way; and as to working, why Ruthie, my honest opinion is, he is lazy, and would not work even if we were not here. Look at his hands, they are white enough for a lawyer's."

They held this conversation in the old-fashioned parlor, one afternoon, while the young farmer, smoking his meerschaum on the portico, heard every word.

A little later Ruthie stepped out and found him there. With innate courtesy, that seemed to understand every little point of etiquette, he laid aside his meerschaum. She noticed it and thanked him, in that pretty, respectful way of hers.

The girl had grown wonderfully observing; nothing escaped her, in this new life and companionship. Then there was a little silence; she remembering, a trifle uncomfortably, the conversation in the parlor, and calculating the chances of his having overheard it.

Suddenly she became conscious that he was watching her, with that look of grave amusement peculiar to him.

This fashionable young city girl, who had flirted until she held it in contempt; who, accustomed from childhood to society, could meet any contingency with her cold elegance of manner, constantly found herself brought to confusion by this quiet young farmer. The consciousness of his power, half-interested, half irritated her. That he had not only overheard the remarks, but knew perfectly well what she was now thinking of, she felt sure; so, determined that he should not know how completely he could embarrass her, she looked full into his blue eyes, and said, with a sort of daring frankness:

"Mr. Neal, did you hear what Nell and I said, a few minutes ago?"

He laughed his low, teasing laugh—it was all the answer the question was doomed ever to receive—for suddenly there was a scramble and a tumble, and Nell, as she did regularly a dozen times a day, rolled down that funny, provoking staircase, and landed, a half laughing, half-scolding heap at their feet, which was quite at the portico door. Neal lifted her up. It seemed as if he was always on that portico when she fell. Ruthie got to quietly teasing her about it, saying, "She reckoned she fell for the sake of the lifting;" and the young girl more mortified than she liked to acknowledge, would each time solemnly resolve that, in the future, she would actualy pick her steps, but, in her hurry and impetuosity, always forgot. She was constantly on the watch for a chance to turn the tables on her sister, but Ruthie had never tumbled once. She was perfectly self-reliant.

Then, on their pleasure expeditions, she would even climb a fence, in her independent fashion, whilst Nell, even with Mr. Neal's help, would always either catch her dress or her feet. Often, when they had occasion to cross one of the Hudson's many little tributary streams, Ruthie would bound over the round log that served as a bridge, with light, sure step, whilst she, even clinging to Neal's hand, would slip, and once or twice he had been forced to even throw his arm around her, to keep her from falling. At such times he had said, in his quizzical way:

"Miss Nell, I *had* resolved never to take any woman in my arms, excepting my wife. What are we to do about it?"

When he had said it, Nell had seen Ruthie look at him, with a strange, startled expression, that had set her to wondering.

One day, the three were out riding in the large, old fashioned buggy. Neal sat between them. Nell and he had kept up a constant talking—or rather Nell had—for he had been drawing her out quite unconsciously to herself, leading her to give her opinions and reasons on a dozen different subjects, the last of which was love.

She discussed the immortal passion in the unsophisticated love-in-the-cottage style of a girl of sixteen. Ruthie had been a silent listener. Suddenly he turned, and faced her, saying abruptly:

"And you believe that none but a governess, or the woman whom fate decreed should be born penniless, should ever comprehend the fullness of love. You believe that fate deals out to the rich girl simply an establishment, and utterly denies the love that can beautify the rudest home."

The girl started, whilst Nell exclaimed, wonderingly:

"Why, Mr. Neal, I have heard Ruthie say that very thing."

At that moment they met an ox-cart. A farmer was seated in it, his elbows on his knees, his face comfortably planted in his hands, seeming to enjoy the beasts' slow, lazy motion. Neal and he saluted each other with great cordiality, then the former introduced him to the girls.

"Boarding up to Uncle Nathan's! Yes I've hearn about 'em."

And he gave them a cool looking at, as if he had "hearn about 'em" was true.

Ruthie looked amused; Nell's eyes fairly danced,

"They're mighty purty gals," he said in a perfectly audible undertone to Neal, adding, "The one with the black eyes is as handsome as a pictur'."

Nell snickered—Ruthie blushed. Neal coolly turned around and looked at her, as if to test the farmer's assertion. That made the blush brighter. The next remark was an infinite relief.

"So, my lad, you had to go to Germany five years to learn to be a farmer."

There was a deal of affectionate teazing in the farmer's voice. Neal threw back his head and laughed. Ruthie and Nell looked at each other in blank surprise. Neal did not contradict him, and the farmer drove on, saying to himself:

"The boy has the same merry, honest face on him, even if he has been loafing at one of hem Dutch Universalist."

As they drove on, there was a few moments' silence; then Nell's curiosity could stand it no longer.

"Why didn't you tell us before that you had been abroad?"

"I didn't tell you now," he said, smiling.

"I thought you had always lived here, though you did have———" And she stopped in confusion. She was going to add "wonderful fine manners." He knew it quite as well as if she had finished it, and looked amused. Ruthie made eyes at her; but Nell utterly wretched with curiosity, would not meet them, but persisted—

"What did you study for, Mr. Neal?"

"To learn," he said, gravely.

"You know very well what I mean. Why don't you tell us all about it? You are no friend at all," pouting.

He turned and looked at her, in his kind, quiet way—"I am your friend, Miss Nell, for all."

There was a certain intonation in the pronoun that attracted Nell's attention and Ruthie's, too; for she said, in a half frank, half startled way:

"That *your* seems meant for Nell alone. Did you intend to exclude me?"

He looked at her an instant, then turned his back to them, and gave his attention to the horses.

At that look the girl flushed to her very temples. The rest of the ride Nell actually suffered with baffled inquisitiveness.

What had Ruthie done to offend him? There was something in his quiet manner which utterly precluded the thought of a question, and her sister looked as if, did she but dare to speak to her, she would cry.

There was not another word spoken until they drew rein at the farmhouse. Whilst he was lifting Nell out, Ruthie sprang from the other side, and went into the house.

Nell ran after her, and in her haste to get up stairs, stumbled three times, then burst into the room, exclaiming:

"Bother take those stairs—they'll either break or make us yet!"

"*Us*, Nell?" said Ruthie, from the window, where she stood cooling her cheeks, her back to the room.

"Yes, *us*; for I am perfectly convinced you will have your turn yet." Then went on, almost in the same breath: "That accounts for his white hands and scholarly look. I always thought he had it, though it seemed silly to say so about a farmer. It is wonderfully queer Aunt Amy or Uncle Nathan never said anything about it. I shall ask them."

But there was another question to be asked first. She had a struggle between kindness and curiosity. The latter conquered, thus satisfying itself. "It would be an absolute relief for her to tell, because then I could sympathize with her."

"What is he offendde at you for, deary?"

The only answer was a shake of the head, and a persistent looking-out at the window. Any further attempt would be useless, she saw; so tossed aside her hat, made her evening toilet, and ran down to Aunt Amy, saving herself from falling the last half-dozen steps by jumping them. She found that lady in the dining-room arranging the table for tea.

"Aunt Amy, why didn't you tell us that Mr. Neal had been in a German university five years? We thought he had always lived here."

"Did he tell you?" with her little, low, merry chuckle.

"No, but a farmer we met on the road did."

"Served him right, the rogue!" said his aunt. Then went on: "It was one of the youngster's whims. He came here the night before you, as he said, to have a grand old vacation. When we told him you were coming to board, he seemed highly delighted, hunted up a trunk of old clothes he had left here; made your uncle and I promise to keep his secret, and said we would have the sport of seeing how two fashionable city girls would treat a young farmer."

"And—well?" exclaimed Nell, in an ecstacy of delight at the romantic little plot they had actually, without knowing a thing about it, been taking part in.

"Well, dear, you have both quite satisfied us all; and, as to Neal, it is my honest opinion he is caught in his own trap."

Sometimes an idle, thoughtless speech may prove a prophecy. Whilst Nell was finding out all this from Aunt Amy, Ruthie, by actual demonstration, was testing the truth of Nell's assertion.

"Those stairs will either break or make us, yet."

She had stood in the window a long time, remembering, with burning cheeks and quickening pulse, the look that had been in Neal's blue eyes. It puzzled, even bewildered her. As we have already said, this girl had been a sad coquette, so now, judging from her old stand-point, she said, contemptuously to herself:

"He is nothing but a flirt after all," and felt a great throb of disappointment as she said it. Then thinking, with a little sorrowful curl of her lip, how she had been dreaming all this time since Nell had gone down, she added: "I will meet him on his own ground," and turned into the room.

She looked unusually handsome when, a few minutes after, she stepped into the hall, in her evening toilet of flowing black grenadine, and pink corals.

Then there were the first half dozen steps, with her sure light foot; suddenly a slip; a vain out-reaching for help; a rapid, dizzy descent, and she was in a pair of strong arms, whilst a voice full of many different elements, teazing surprise, anxiety, and a deep, earnest tone broke into the exclamation:

"Why, Ruthie!" Then she was released, and stood face to face with this quiet scholarly young farmer, and in that moment, she knew what before, she neither could, nor would comprehend, that she loved him.

In utter confusion, she turned, and would have run up the very stairs, which had, just as Nell predicted, broken her, but he caught her hand, and drew her back. Then, bringing her averted face full to view, said:

"Ruthie, I love you, and you——"

A few minutes later, Nell came on the portico with two letters, one for each of them from father, and started with a sudden "Oh!" at finding Neal sitting quietly by Ruthie, with both her hands in his, whilst he was saying something that made her outblush her corals. He made room beside them for her; she took the seat, bashfully. Ruthie could not look at her.

Neal made no explanation, but let them read their letters, enjoying, to the full, their pretty confusion.

Ruthie's was kind and loving, and to her and Neal, conjointly, for he had written, and gained her father's permission to address her.

Nell read her's with a series of exclamations, and at length burst out with—

"You are Carrie Loomis's scholarly new boarder, and was in the bay window the day we planned our trip! To think we have been calling you by your first name all this time!"

He laughed, evidently Ruthie knew all about it. Nell looked at her half-bashfully, half-teasingly, and asked her why she was so quiet.

"She fell down stairs and I caught her," explained Neal.

Nell clapped her hands in ecstacy.

"I knew you would fall down those stairs, yet. Don't it feel funny?"

Even Ruthie laughed. Nell went on banteringly:

"After all, a rich girl can fall in love, even if she has to fall down stairs to do it. I said those stairs would either break or make us, and they have done both for you, Ruthie' Broken your pride, and made you—engaged.'.

A WORD TO FATHERS.

We have read a story of a little boy, who, when he wanted a new suit of clothes, begged his mother to ask his father if he might have it. The mother suggested that the boy might ask for himself. "I would," said the boy, but I don't feel well enough acquainted with him." There is a sharp reproof to the father in the reply of his son. Many a father keeps his children so at a distance from him that they never feel confidentially acquainted with him. They feel that he is a sort of monarch in the family. They feel no familiarity with him. They fear him and respect him, and even love him some, for children cannot help loving some everybody about them; but they seldom get near enough to him to feel intimate with him. They seldom go to him with their little wants and trials. They approach him through the mother. They tell her everything. They have a highway to her heart on which they go in and out with perfect freedom. In this keeping off plan fathers are to blame. Children should not be held off. Let them come near. Let them be as intimate with the father as mother. Let their little hearts be freely opened. It is wicked to freeze up the love fountains of little ones' hearts. Fathers do them an injury by living with them as strangers. This drives many a child away from home for the sympathy his heart craves, and often into improper society. It nurses discontent and mistrust, which many a child does not outgrow in his lifetime. Open your hearts and your arms, oh, fathers; be free with your children; ask for their wants and trials; play with them; be fathers to them truly, and they will not need a mediator between themselves and you.

A NEW ARROW FOR LOVE.

He comes with such a witching way
What can I say?
He pleads a little, then he smiles,
Which so beguiles!
Sometimes a great round tear he shows,
Which he says flows
Because his arrows find no mark
Upon my heart!
Then, chubby knees are bent in prayer—
"I *want* one there!"
Then quivers dropped, and bows unstrung—
"He's to be hung,"
Unless an arrow he can find
To change my mind.
So, day by day, the question wears,
With all its prayers.
A shining ring around my feet,
Where bright eyes meet,
As ever round and round it turns—
And sometimes burns
Me, for my waywardness and fun,
Because not won.
Well—I've made up my mind for *once*,
(Being no dunce,)
That till the arrow *can* be found,
Above the ground,
Whose point shall bear a diamond light
To give Love sight,
I'll keep on teasing with my fun
Till it is won.

HUSBANDS AND THEIR WIVES.

Some husbands never leave home in the morning without kissing their wives and bidding them "good bye," in the tones of unwearied love; and whether it be policy or fact, it has all the effect of fact, and those homes are generally pleasant ones, provided always that the wives are appreciative, and welcome the discipline in a kindly spirit. We know an old gentleman who lived with his wife over fifty years, and never left home without the kiss and the "good bye." Some husbands will leave home without saying anything at all, but turn round at the last point of observation and wave an adieu. Some never say a word, rising from the breakfast table and going out with a heartless disregard of those left behind. Their wives seek sympathy elsewhere. Some husbands never leave home without some unkind word or look, thinking that such a course will keep things straight in their absence. Then, on returning, some husbands come home pleasant and happy, unsoured by the world; some sulky and surly with its disappointment. Some are called away every evening; some doze in speechless stupidity, until bed time. "Depend upon it," says Dr. Spooner, "that home is the happiest where kindness, and interest, and politeness, and attention are the rule on the part of husbands."

FLOWERS AS TIME KEEPERS.—Linnæus, a great student of nature, once made what he called a floral clock. It consisted of three divisions; first, those flowers that by their opening or closing foretold the weather; second, those that opened at sunrise and closed at sunset; and lastly, flowers that opened and closed at fixed and invariable hours. He had a flower representing every hour of the day and night, and these were always exact in telling the hour. The African Marigold opens constantly at seven o'clock and remains open until four, if the weather be fair. If it does not open, or if it closed before that hour, it is certain that rain will fall during the day.

☞ The Lord sees one man, out of accumulated millions, building a church, sumptuous in its magnificence; another endowing a college; another creating a hospital; and he hears the applause lavished upon these acts and upon their authors. Then he sees the seamstress giving a half dollar from the scanty earnings of her busy needle; he sees the mechanic taking an hour out of the midst of a working day, in order to have time for religious labor; he sees the toils, the privations, unheralded, unknown, of the missionary in Burmah, in Nestoria, in Nebraska; and he estimates all these according to the love they express and the sacrifice they involve.

☞ The following are the leap year ball room regulations established by the ladies of St. Louis:—"No gentleman can enter the supper room unless escorted by a lady; the lady managers will see that no gentleman is neglected."

TO AMERICANS GOING ABROAD.

There is a good deal of sound counsel in these paragraphs from the last number of the *Scottish American Journal*:

Americans have not yet learned thoroughly to enjoy Europe, though Europe has learned, very thoroughly, to enjoy them. The fame for liberality and for the potentiality of being fleeced of the English *milord* is beginning to pale before the prodigal expenditure of the American on his travels. British peers stand aghast at the rents paid by American bankers and merchants for Scottish moors, and native tourists deplore the accelerated rate of the demoralization of waiters at Highland inns, produced by the recklessly distributed half sovereigns of the American visitors. Americans might spend a good deal less in Europe and enjoy it a good deal more. The eight days' scamper of a Cook's excursionist across the low countries, up the Rhine, and home by Paris, is leisurely, compared with the hot haste that characterizes the typical American sight seer. To loiter through picture galleries, drink in by repeated visits the deep repose and solemn beauty of Cathedral aisles, to get out of the beaten paths of travel and enjoy the charm of the still life of a Scottish, a French or a German hamlet, are pleasures which the American traveller would as soon think of trying as he would of going into a hermitage. His aim is, as a rule, to "do" everything and to do it with the greatest possible expedition. He is no longer the eccentric and painfully matter of fact being depicted in Charles Lever's novels, but he still acts as if his only aim in getting away from home was to get as quickly back again as possible.

Year by year the Americans will learn better what is the true method of enjoying a European tour. Their wives and daughters will learn that a trip across the Atlantic can be made to yield higher delight than even a dress designed by Worth or than the ability to buy silks at half price. Meanwhile the influence of European experience is becoming perceptible in the tone of American society and in the current of American public opinion. The ignorance of a certain portion of the British public in regard to continental Europe found its counterpart, until lately, in the absurd notions entertained by the average American about all things European. Excellent as it is, in most respects, the system of education adopted in the public schools of the United States, their methods of imparting historical and geographical information are hardly calculated to give the pupil a correct idea of the relative importance of the past and present nations of the world. The boys of the United States have grown up to be men, and very often highly successful men, with very little more knowledge of the world outside of the Union that they got at school. To hundreds of Americans it has been a genuine surprise to find European cities better paved, better cleaned, better governed altogether, than anything they had known at home. To find that the subjects of Queen Victoria were not apparently less free by reason of their subjection, and that people might live under a monarchy and speak their mind on public questions as freely as they would in New York, come unquestionably to many Americans in the light of a new revelation.

THE MODESTY OF WISDOM.

The story sent from the sea by Agassiz, concerning the queer fish that launches its home made cradle, and its young, to sink or swim together, reminds me of my first interview with that enthusiastic solver of nature's puzzles. It was on board a Hudson river steamer, just twenty years ago, that I put both my ears at the service of Agassiz. He did all the talking, and I listened for two hours to the stories he told about the wonderful things he had seen. Never was narrative more picturesque. It sparkled with wit, and was as profound as an abyss in the Alps. It was conversational, and it was learned. It was the epitome of forty years of diligent study, minute observation and tireless energy. Agassiz had just completed his survey of the Florida reefs, a delicate and difficult service, which he had undertaken for the purpose of discovering the methods of the coral family. He found the members of the family at home, busily engaged in their domestic avocations, and introducing himself without a moment's hesitation, he became the supervisor of their house building operations. The little creatures, not so big as atomies, revealed themselves to him as they never before were revealed to mortal man. He spoiled his garments by wading about among the foundations of the coraline structures, and he used up microscopes and note-books without number; but in the end he found what he wanted, came to the North with his budget of wonders, and hied to Albany early in the following summer to lay the results before the American Association for the Advance of Science. Requested to give a newspaper correspondent the story, "in advance of publication," Agassiz good naturedly consented—and that is the way in which I came to hear what he had to say. Agassiz was then in the prime of life—a handsome man of forty, with well rounded figure and easy carriage, an eye that had a laugh in the corner of it, and a voice which was all the more musical because the words were a mixture of French and English.

"I have seen ze coral in his house," said Agassiz; "I have watched him at ze wonderful work he does, and zere is nosing more wondarefful than ze reefs zat he builds on ze Florida coasts," etc. etc.

Presently a listener ventured a compliment to the Professor, upon the extent and variety of his investigations into the secrets of nature, to which his ready and modest reply was:

"My dear sir, ze longer I live, ze more I find I know nos'ing!"

That was the point that I wanted to bring out when I began to speak of Agassiz.

The charming modesty of the man is beyond all praise. He has not lost this virtue, now that he has turned sixty and is full of honors and fame. Once when "toasted" at Erastus Corning's house in Albany, he blushed like a girl at the compliments bestowed upom hin—and I have no doubt that when the Hassler returns from her cruise, and Agassiz is dined and wined by admiring friends, his cheek will once more take the color of the rose.—*Com. Adv.*

HEREDITARY INFLUENCES.

It is distinctly asserted by Prosper Lucas, and agreed to by others, that predisposition to any form of disease, or any malformation, may become an inheritance. Thus disease of the heart is hereditary; so are tubercles in the lungs: so also are diseases of the brain, of the liver, and of the kidney; so are diseases of the eye and of the ear. General maladies are equally inheritable, as gout and madness. Longevity on the one hand; and premature deaths on the other, go by descent. If we consider a class of peculiarities, more recondite in their origin than these, we shall still find the law of inheritance to hold good. A morbid susceptibility to contagious disease, or to the poisonous effects of opium, or of calomel, and an aversion to the taste of meat, are all found to be inherited. So is craving for drink, or for gambling, strong sexual passion, a proclivity to pauperism, to crimes of violence, and to crimes of fraud.

There are certain marked types of character, justly associated with marked types of feature and of temperament. We hold, axiomatically, that the latter are inherited, (the case being too notorious, and too consistent with the analogy afforded by brute animals, to render argument necessary,) and we therefore infer the same of the former. For instance, the face of the combatant is square, coarse, and heavily jawed. It differs from that of the ascetic, the voluptuary, the dreamer, and the charlatan.

Still more strongly marked than these, are the typical features and characters of different races of men. The Mongolians, Jews, Negroes, Gipsies, and American Indians, severally propagate their kinds; and each kind differs in character and intellect, as well as in color and shape, form a class of instances worthy of close investigation, in which peculiarities of character are invariably transmitted from the parents to the offspring.—*Francis Galton.*

RUSSIAN LADIES.—The ladies in Russia are very anxious to marry, because they have no liberty before marriage. They are kept constantly under the paternal eye until given up to their husbands, and then they take their own course. Almost as soon as a girl is born, in the better rank of society, her parents begin to prepare the dowry she must have when she goes to her husband. She must furnish everything for an outfit in life, even to a dozen new shirts for her coming husband. The young man goes to the house of his promised bride, and counts over her dresses, and examines the furniture, and sees the whole with his own eyes before he commits himself to the irrevocable bargain. In high life such things are conducted with more apparent delicacy; but the facts are ascertained with more apparent accuracy, the business being in the hands of a broker or notary. The *trousseau* is exposed in public before the wedding day.

☞ True faithful workers are always in demand. Idlers are wanted nowhere. Do your duty and do it well. The labor may be humble; the field may be small; no matter do your best. He who is unfaithful in little things, is not to be trusted in great affairs.

A TELEGRAPH STORY.

I think the most curious fact, taken altogether, that I ever heard of the electric telegraph, was told me by a cashier of the Bank of England. You may have heard of it. I am sure it deserves to be. "Once upon a time," then, on a certain Saturday night, the folks at the Bank could not make the balance come right, by just £100. This is a serious matter in that little establishment; I do not mean the cash, but the mistake in arithmetic; for it occasions a world of scrutiny. An error in balancing has been known, I am told, to keep a delegation of clerks from each office at work sometimes through the whole night. A hue and cry was of course made after this £100, as if the old lady in Threadneedle street would be in the Gazette for want of it. Luckily on the Sunday morning, a clerk, (in the midde of the sermon, I dare say, if the truth were known,) felt a suspicion of the truth dart through his mind quicker than any flash of the telegraph itself. He told the chief cashier on Monday morning, that perhaps the mistake might have occurred in packing some boxes of specie for the West Indies, which had been sent to Southampton for shipment. The suggestion was immediately acted upon. Here was a race, —lightning against steam, with eight and forty hours start given. Instantly the wire asked, "Whether such a vessel had left the harbor." "Just weighing anchor," was the answer. "Stop her!" frantically shouted the electric telegraph. It was done. "Have up on deck certain boxes marked so and so; weigh them carefully." They were weighed; and one—the delinquent,—was found by just one packet of a hundred sovereigns heavier than it ought to be. "Let her go," said the mysterious telegraph. The West India folks were debited with just £100, more, and the error was corrected without ever looking into boxes, or delaying the voyage by an hour. Now that is what may be called "doing business."—*Henry Rogers.*

BRIGHAM YOUNG.—A Salt Lake correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle thus graphically sketches a Sunday service in the Mormon Tabernacle: "Seated in the centre desk, wrapped in an overcoat and having his throat closely bound by a huge red silk handkerchief, his parti-colored hair combed back from his high but narrow forehead; with broad jaw and clean-shaved lip and porpoise-looking eyes, shooting quiet satisfaction from beneath shaggy eyebrows, was the 'Profit' Brigham Young. The great organ (nearly as large as the Boston Wonder,) with seven hundred and fifty feet of gold leaf, which in itself is an item of some interest, pealed forth a wholly sonorous but mechanical anthem, and brother Brigham arose (a prayer had been previously spoken; with all the *nonchalance* of an extemporaneous effort of Brig. Jr.,) and these were his words: 'Good morning.' 'Very well,' from the host. 'How do you do?' 'Bully, first-rate,' &c., from ditto. 'How do you think I look?' 'Good.' 'How do you think I look after my long confinement?' 'Good, first-rate,' &c. 'How are you in regard to the faith?' 'All right,' from all. He then skirmished around the Scriptures without opening them, and ended in a pathetic outburst asking for 'peace.'"

☞ What is the most desirable age of life? We put this question to a few friends lately, and received the following replies, but do not consider any of them satisfactory: A banker thought coin-age the best age; a tailor, cabb-age; a soldier, pill-age; a toper, vint-age; a vicar, vicar-age; a hungry man, saus-age; an ambitious lady, a carri-age; a brave man, cour-age; a dram drinker, drain-age; a joker, badin-age; a musician, band-age; a slave owner, bond-age; a laborer, cott-age; a Scotchman, porr-age, and two silly fools, marri-age.

GOOD MEN MAKE GOOD HORSES.—A horse is never vicious or intractable without a direct cause. If a horse is restive or timorous you may be sure that these faults arise from defects in his education. He has been treated either awkardly or brutally. Commence the education of a horse at his birth; accustom him to the presence, voice and sight of man; speak and act gently; caress him, and do not startle him. All chastisement or cruelty confuses the animal and makes him wild. They are good men who make good horses.

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE.—Rub a large spoonful of lard and one of butter in one quart of sifted flour; put in a little salt, and make a dough of cold water. Roll it out in thin cakes about the size of a breakfast plate; put in a layer of strawberries with a light sprinkle of sugar, then another cake of dough, another layer of strawberries and sugar, with a top layer of dough. Bake it slowly in an oven or stove, and eat for lunch or for dessert, with sugar and butter sauce.

Anecdotes.

A Yankee passing along a street was painfully bitten by an ugly dog. A single blow of a heavy stick, skillfully aimed, was sufficient to kill the animal instantly; but the enraged pedestrian still continued to pummel the corpse till little vestige of canine form remained. At length he was accosted with, "What are you about? That dog has been dead these ten minutes." "I know it," was the reply; "but I want to give the beast a realizing sense that there is a punishment after death."

☞ A witness in court who had been cautioned to give a precise answer to every question, and not talk about what he might think the question meant, was interrogated as follows: "You drive a wagon?" "No, sir, I do not." "Why, sir, did you not tell my learned friend so this moment?" "No, sir, I did not." "Now, sir, I put it to you on your oath; do you drive a wagon?" "No, sir." "What is your occupation, then?" "I drive a horse."

☞ An attendant at Mount Vernon not long observed a lady weeping most bitterly, her handkerchief to her eyes. Going up to her, he said, "Are you in trouble, madam?" "No, sir," she sobbed. "I saw you weeping." "Ah," she said, "how can one help weeping at the grave of the Father of the Country?" "Oh, indeed, madam," said he, "that's it. The tomb's over yonder. This is the ice house."

☞ A colored man was once asked why he did not get married. "Why, you see, sah," said he, "I got an ole mudder, and I had to do for her, ye see, sah, an' ef I didn't buy her shoes an' stockin's she wouldn't get none. Now ef I was to git married, I'd hab to buy dem tings fur my wife, and dat 'ud be taking de shoes and stockings right or my ole mudder's muf."

☞ "Madam," said a husband to his young wife in a little altercation, which will spring up in the best regulated families, "when a man and his wife have quarreled, and each considers the other at fault, which of the two ought to advance toward reconciliation?" "The best natured and wiser of the two," said the wife putting up her mouth for a kiss, which was given with unction.

☞ Two neighbors living in Westchester county, had a long and envenomed litigation about a small spring, which they both claimed. The Judge, wearied out with the case, at last said: "What is the use of making so much fuss about a little water?" "Your honor will see the use of it," replied one of the lawyers, "when I inform you that the parties are both milkmen!" The roar of laughter which followed proved that the entire audience saw the point.

☞ A party of men animatedly engaged in discussing politics before a country store, attracted the attention of an aged agriculturist. "There's sumthin' the matter here," he observed to his wife; and, drawing in his team, he lightly shouted to a consumptive individual on the outskirts, "What's afoot?" "Twelve inches," was the sardonic reply. The aged agriculturist swore some and drove on.

☞ There never was a wit at the bar so ready as Curran. Upon one occasion he had laid down some points which did not find favor in the eyes of the presiding Judge. "If that be the law," said Lord Clare to Curran, "I may as well burn my books." "Better read them, my lord," replied Curran.

☞ "Are you not alarmed at the approach of the king of terrors?" said a minister to a sick man. "Oh, no; I have been living six and thirty years with the queen of terrors—the king cannot be much worse."

☞ An old sailor, who had a great aversion to life on land, said he was like a lobster, as he never came ashore without the risk of getting in hot water.

THE AMERICAN HAY TEDDER.

Enables the most important Agricultural product of America to be cut, cured and stored in the barn in one day. Improves the quality and increases the value of the Hay Crop. Prevents all risk of damage from storms and sudden showers. Is simple, durable and of light draft.

Was awarded the New England Agricultural Society's *only first prize at the Great Field Trial at Amherst, Mass.*, as being superior to all others, and the best, and only perfect machine for tedding or turning hay.

MADE ONLY BY
AMES PLOW COMPANY,
QUINCY HALL, Boston,
AND
No. 53 Beekman Street, ... New York.
Send for Descriptive Circular.
my18-tc

BURT'S
SELF-ADJUSTING
HORSE HAY RAKE.

Has a downward pressure upon the teeth, just sufficient to rake the hay without scratching the ground.

Needs no constantly changing pressure of the foot or hand upon the levers to keep it to its work.

Works well on rough or smooth land, and in all kinds of grass.

Is of light draft and easy to operate.

MADE ONLY BY
AMES PLOW COMPANY,
WAREHOUSES,
Quincy Hall, Boston, and
53 Beekman St., New York.
**Send for Descriptive Circular. my11-tc

LAND TILE,
FOR UNDERDRAINING.
—ALSO—
VITRIFIED STONE WARE
DRAIN PIPE.
PORTLAND STONE WARE CO.,
my2-26t 49 Congress, and 444 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

HOLLIS'
Compound Fluid Extract of
UVA URSI AND
Buchu,

THE BEST COMPOUND THAT HAS EVER BEEN INTRODUCED TO THE PUBLIC FOR THE CURE OF

Gravel-Stone in the Bladder, or Calculus, or Brick Dust Deposit, Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation Ulceration of Urethra, Bladder and Kidneys.

It is an invaluable remedy for Weakness of any kind of the Urinary Organs of either sex, whatever may be the cause.

This medicine is purely Vegetable. A trial of it by the most skeptical persons will convince them that it does all the proprietor claims for it.

The Proprietor can show hundreds of certificates from persons who have used the compound Fluid Extract of Uva Ursi and Buchu, and have been benefited by it. Manufactured and sold by

J. O. HOLLIS,
Boston, Mass.

Also sold by Thomas Hollis, 23 Union Street, Rust Bros. & Bird, 43 Hanover Street, General Agents; and F. C. Wells & Co., General Agents for New York City.

☞ Sold by Druggists generally. ☜
mar9-26t

Stevens's
Mineral Fertilizer.

TRADE
LIFE TO INSECTS.
Stevens's Mineral Fertilizer.
DEATH TO PLANTS.
MARK.

FOR information as to its value as a Fertilizer and Insect Destroyer, send for circular containing certificates of those who have used it for three years,

E. C. STEVENS & CO., Lisbon, N. H.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors.
Wholesale and Retail Depot,
E. E. LUMMUS,
20 South Market Street, Boston.

Before taking for truth the statement of the Grafton Mineral Fertilizer's Agent,—investigate. mh9-13t

WEED
Family Favorite.
BUY THE BEST.

After an experience of several years, during which time we have sold thousands of

ALL THE FIRST CLASS
Sewing Machines.

We can unhesitatingly recommend the

WEED FAMILY FAVORITE

(With the new Shuttle and other recent improvements) as in *our* opinion the

Best Machine for General Family Use.

We offer these Celebrated Machines on the most favorable terms for cash, cash by instalments as low as $5 per month, or may be paid for in work, (to be done at home.) Also the other first class machines on favorable terms. For full particulars and circulars call on or address

RICE & PECK,
323 Washington St., Cor. West St.,
jan6 BOSTON, MASS. 52t

DR. F. L. PENNEY,
305 BROADWAY,
SOUTH BOSTON.

Specialities: Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, &c.

Dr. PENNEY has treated scores within the past few months for the above diseases, and in no case has he failed to effect a speedy and permanent cure. No charge made unless medicines are furnished, which he compounds himself, and they are medicines that cannot be furnished by any other person, as they are his own secret.

Such confidence has he in these remedies that he will arantee to cure in a reasonable time, according to the stage of the disease, any one who suffers with any of the above diseases, or all fees will be refunded mar9-13t

Wax Work.

MRS. SPRINGER will be pleased to receive pupils in classes, in her original and highly improved method of Wax Flower Modeling, &c., after the first of May. With the correct formation of the Flower, special care will be taken to give the pupil some knowledge of Botanical Science.

☞ Prices greatly reduced, and all materials furnished Specimens on exhibition at No. 351 Washington St., (Room 5.) L. R. SPRINGER, Boston, Mass., next to Boston Theatre. ap20-52t

The Best Shade Fixture.
MANUFACTURED BY
A. H. KNAPP,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Shades, Fixtures Cords and Tassels.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM 36 WINTER STREET.

His Watch Spring Fixtures, patented April 26, 1870, with valuable improvements patented Sept. 5, 1871, are proving decidedly superior in action to all others, and this with their ornamental appearance, ease of operation, and low price, renders them more desirable than any other shade fixtures.

Shades and Fixtures of all styles put up to order.
feb8-20t 36 Winter Street, Boston.

THE ELECTRO
Hair Forcer.

ONE CAKE of this preparation is warranted to produce a beautiful set of Whiskers or Moustache in from two to three months on any face that has fine hair. This preparation not only gives a beautiful gloss, but will cause hair to grow upon bald heads, arising from all common causes; and turn gray hair to a dark color. One application of it will stop the hair from falling out. It is harmless and will do all that is claimed for it, and will not in any way stain or injure the skin. Price 35 cents per cake Sent by mail postpaid, to any address, on receipt of price. Full and explicit directions accompany each cake. Address CORNELIOUS WAGNER, Box 52, Martinsburg, West Va. mar16-tf

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the will of MARY SAVAGE, late of Rowley, in the County of Essex, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

JOHN SAVAGE, Jr., Exec'r.
May 7, 1872. may18-3t*

Spring Importations of
FRENCH CHINA,
Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Breakfast Sets.

DECORATED SETS.
All Grades, French and English.

WHITE STONE WARE.
A full variety of J. MADDOCK & SON'S White Ware, so long and so favorably known to house keepers.

TOILET WARE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH IN NEW DESIGNS

Homer, Lane & Co.,
52 and 54 Union,
39 and 41 Friend Street,
ap13-13t BOSTON.

Cheap Farms! Free Homes!
ON THE LINE OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad.
A LAND GRANT OF
12,000,000 ACRES
Of the
Best Farming & Mineral Lands in America.
3,000,000 Acres in Nebraska,
In the
GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,
—THE—
Garden of the West.
NOW FOR SALE!

These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.

CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

FREE Homesteads for Actual Settlers.
The Best Locations for Colonies.
Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres
Free Passes to Purchasers of Land.

Send for the new descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R. Co.,
mar16-13t OMAHA, NEB.

Purchasers will be particular and observe that this TRADE MARK is on the end of each box.

D. P. MATHEWS'
Compound,
Patented Sept 8, 1868,
FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine
And Fattening Poultry.
—ALSO—
Increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows!

This Compound has been used with the most flattering results by some of the largest stock owners in this country, and is recommended with the fullest confidence in its efficacy. It is warranted to

PROMOTE AN APPETITE WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL.

The Proprietor has, and is constantly receiving from all parts of the country, testimonials of his merits, which will be sent free of charge to all who may desire. Each box contains sufficient for one animal for 48 days, three feeds each day.

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Grain Dealers.
☞ State, County and Town Rights for sale.
D. P. MATHEWS, Proprietor,
156 Commercial Street,
sep23-52t BOSTON, MASS.

Combined
RANGE AND FURNACE.

OCCUPIES the same space as common ranges and heats the rooms over the kitchen or adjoining it, by means of pipes. The kettles used with this range pass all the steam and odors into the chimney.

Best of testimonials furnished.

LINCOLN & ALLEN,
59 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass.
feb17-52t

KITCHEN MINERAL SOAP.

Admitted to be the best article in use for general household cleaning

TRADE MARK.

ELECTRIC POLISHING COMPOUND,

A superior article for cleaning and polishing metallic surfaces, for its quick action and brilliancy of polish is without an equal.

WORKMAN'S FAVORITE.

The best hand soap in the world for Mechanics and others. Manufactured and for sale by

GEO. BEAL, Jr.,
my4-13t 32 North Market St., Boston.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
BAKER'S
CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. Baker & Co., were awarded the highest prize conferred on *any* manufacturers of Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma, at the Paris Exposition of 1867, and received the *only medal* awarded to any American manufacturers of these articles. Their

Prepared Cocoa and Vanilla Chocolate

are manufactured from the finest Cocoa, and are unequalled in quality and flavor. Also,

Fine Chocolate for Confectioners' use, and the German Sweet Chocolate, so justly celebrated throughout the country.

WALTER BAKER & CO.,
BOSTON.
Sold by Grocers generally.
mh2-13t

Pianos—Removal!

PIANOS OF EVERY STYLE AND MAKE Prices $75 to $375. Call and see my stock at

WM. C. HILL,
Marble Building 22 Eliot St.,
Next to corner of Washington St.
oct1-1

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., N. Y. aug2-52t

Protect your Trees!
USE THE ORIGINAL
GRUB AND CANKER WORM
Exterminator!
OR
TREE INK!

The best article ever offered to the public for protectin Fruit Trees from the ravages of the Grub and Canker Worm.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, in all size packages, by

MORRILL & WINSLOW,
6 Water Street, Boston.
mar2 13

BOYNTON'S
SELF-CLEARING GAS TIGHT
FURNACES,

14 SIZES.

Adapted to all classes of PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, and has been extensively used throughout the country for the last fifteen years, giving entire satisfaction—more of them being in use at the present time than any other Furnace in the market. We have also the CELEBRATED PEERLESS RANGE, formerly the WALKER and a full line of the PEERLESS COOK AND PARLOR STOVES.

WHITE & RICE,
39 ELM STREET, Boston Mass.
mar30-3m

GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—
FURNITURE!

We are selling our very large stock of Fashionable

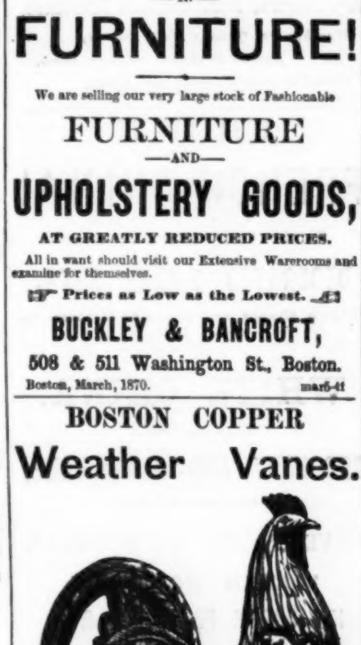
FURNITURE
—AND—
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All in want should visit our Extensive Warerooms and examine for themselves.

☞ Prices as Low as the Lowest. ☜

BUCKLEY & BANCROFT,
508 & 511 Washington St., Boston.
Boston, March, 1870. mar5-4t

BOSTON COPPER
Weather Vanes.



MANUFACTURED BY
A. J. HARRIS & CO..
73 Kingston Street,
jan20 1y BOSTON, MASS.

PUMPS.

The best for HOUSES, STABLES, GREENHOUSES, &c., is the

PEOPLE'S PUMP.

This is a powerful FORCE PUMP, and with Hose attached water can be forced over a common house or stable with ease.

Many other kinds of Pumps on hand. Also, HOSE, HOSE PIPES, &c.

Call and examine before purchasing.

H. M. WISWALL,
50 Congress Street, and
my11-13t 70 Water Street, Boston.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

HARTSHORN'S BITTERS TO HEALTH
LOOK!!
IF IT DOES NOT RELIEVE
EVERY BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC
SYMPTOM, THE COST SHALL BE
REFUNDED.
mar29-13t

BRANDON SCALE CO.
Dealers in
HOWE STANDARD
Scales.
85 Milk Street, Boston.
H. T. FAIRFIELD, } Agents.
F. HATHAWAY. }
jan20-1y

"BLEES"
Noiseless, Lock Stitch
SEWING MACHINE,

CHALLENGES the world in perfection of work, strength and beauty of stitch, durability of construction and rapidity of motion; uses the straight needle, and will do the greatest range and variety of work of any machine ever before offered to the public. Call and examine. Send for Circular.

Agents wanted.

James Trefren,
NEW ENGLAND AGENT.
mh2-13t 30 Avon Street, Boston.

FURNITURE.
BRAMAN, SHAW & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Fine and Medium
PARLOR SUITS,
Sofas, Chairs,
LOUNGES, &c.
—ALSO—
Importers of Samuel Laycock's
BEST ENGLISH
HAIR SEATING
Pulpit Chairs and Sofas
MADE TO ORDER.
SALESROOM,
27 Sudbury Street cor. of Portland.
FACTORY,
my11-13t Bridge St., East Cambridge.

JOHN BINNEY,
MANUFACTURER OF
STREET LANTERNS
of all descriptions, for
Gas, Kerosene, Fluid, &c.
122 & 124 Broad St.,
(Cor. India Wharf,)
jan6-1y BOSTON

Have you Examined the Weed "Family Favorite"

RECENTLY IMPROVED

SEWING MACHINE.

NO other is so *thoroughly* adapted to the wants of "the *Family Dressmakers* or *Tailoring purposes*." Its reputation for *simplicity* and *effectiveness* is envied by all in competition with it. *Terms of Sale very liberal.* Send for catalogue. WEED SEWING MACHINE CO 349 Washington St., J. H. FOWLER, Ag't. mar2-1y

THE
NEW ENGLAND
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
39 State Street, Boston.

Accumulation	$9,852,000
Return of Surplus, 1872	$460,000
At risk on 22,000 lives,	

$68,000,000.

$20,000 insurance upon single lives.

For information as to rates of premium, modes of insurance, applications, etc., apply personally or by letter at the office of the Company.

BENJ. F. STEVENS,
PRESIDENT
JOS. M. GIBBINS, SECRETARY.
DWIGHT FOSTER, COUNSEL.
W. W. MORLAND, M. D., MEDICAL EXAMINER.
feb3-52t

Quincy
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH FUND Dec. 1st., 1871, over $490,000. Surplus over reinsurance nearly $200,000.

Insures Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture, Farmers' Risks, Churches, Stores, and the safer class of property.

This Company has been in operation over twenty years and has paid over $360,000 in Losses, over $650,000 in dividends to policy holders.

Home Office, Quincy, Mass.
CHAS. A. HOWLAND, *Secretary.*
ISRAEL W. MONROE, *President.* aug1-1y

Tremont Fire Insurance Co.,
OF BOSTON.
Capital - - - - - $200,000
OFFICE, 68 STATE STREET,
BOSTON.
G. M. DEXTER, President.
JOS. H. WELLMAN, Secretary
DIRECTORS:

Henry Upham,	A. Lawrence Edmands,
John A. Burnham,	James F. Curtis,
Chas. O. Whitmore,	W. D. Pickman,
John G. Cushing,	S. R. Payson,
Amos A Lawrence,	Richard H. Weld,
Chas. U. Cotting,	Geo. M. Dexter.

oct14-1y

The National Insurance Co.,

CAPITAL paid in and invested $300,000, insure against FIRE AND MARINE RISKS, not exceeding $30,000 on *one Risk.* Office, 14 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Directors.

James M. Beebe,	Nathaniel Hooper,
William S. Bullard,	George H. Kuhn,
Elisha Whitney,	John A. Lowell,
Samuel T. Dana,	Robert M. Mason
Josiah G Abbott,	James McGregor,
Geo. Ripley,	Samuel W. Swett,
J Wiley Edmands,	Benjamin F. White
William M. Whitney,	Marshall P. Wilder.
William Hammond,	

ELISHA WHITNEY, President.
G. W. KUHN, Secretary. mh2-1y

North American Fire Insurance Co.
Having Cash Assets exceeding
$600,000,

continues to insure against HAZARDS BY FIRE, on MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, and other property; also on BUILDINGS for one or five years, not exceeding $20,000, on one risk. Also insures DWELLINGS and FIRST CLASS STORES, perpetually, at their Office, No. 1, Old State House.

DIRECTORS.

Silas Peirce,	A. A. Wellington,	Ezra C. Dyer,
John P. Ober,	Jacob Sleeper,	Sam. E. Sawyer,
Albert Bowker,	Benj. E. Bates,	Sampson Reed,
C. Henry Parker,	Paul Adams,	Franklin Haven,
John Jeffries, Jr.,	E. Wigglesworth,	Addison L. Clark.
Henry A. Whitney		

ALBERT BOWKER, President.
E. E. PATRIDGE Secretary. oct28-tf

CLOTHES WRINGERS,
From $3 to $12.
Washing Machines,
From $5 to $15.
Wringers of all kinds Repaired or Exchanged.
H. S. THAYER'S,
42 Elm Street.
ap6-52t Entrance from the yard of Wild's Hotel.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded; 25 cents a package postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents
ap13-8t EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass.

PRICE $290.
U. S.
You ask WHY we can sell First Class 7 Octave Pianos for $290? We answer—It costs less than $300 to make any $600 Piano sold through Agents all of whom make 100 per ct. profit. We have no Agents, but ship direct to families at Factory price, and warrant Five Years. Send for illustrated circular in which we refer to 300 Bankers, Merchants, &c. (some of whom you may know) using our Pianos in 40 States and Territories.
U. S. Piano Co., 865 Broadway, New York.

E. D. SPEAR, M. D.,
THE OLD INDIAN DOCTOR
SO MUCH CELEBRATED FOR HIS
Remarkable Cures.
Office, 713 Washington Street
BOSTON, MASS.

DR. SPEAR can be consulted at his office, 713 Washington Street, Boston, or by letter, with stamp, free of charge, upon ALL diseases. Book free.

THOSE WHO HAVE FAILED TO BE CURED BY OTHER PHYSICIANS, ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED TO CALL ON DR. SPEAR.

Remember Dr. Spear can be consulted on all diseases. aug6-1y

DR. BIRMINGHAM,
NATIVE INDIAN PHYSICIAN,
Office 63 Cambridge Street, Boston
(Corner Chambers Street.)

TUESDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, examinations gratis from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Store open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. every day.

He may be found at his residence on North Second street, next the Post Office, New Bedford, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, where he will be happy to see his friends.

Dr. Birmingham' Medicines can only be procured at his office. jel1-2m